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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V---NO. 46. WEEKLY EDITION. SEPTEMBER 19, 1868.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED BY THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE (OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*

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Single Copy..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week)..... 25 "
Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00

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THE CAMPAIGN

MASS MEETING AT CITY HALL.

Speeches of Judge Bond and Gen. King, of Maryland.

THE REAL ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Who Shall Govern---Rebels or Union Men?

Discussion of the Bond Question.

Views of the Border State People.

A grand mass meeting of the Republicans of Allegheny county was held at City Hall, on Saturday evening. It was intended to hold the meeting in front of Hoss's Hotel, on the Fifth avenue, but about the time announced for the opening of the meeting—half-past seven o'clock—a heavy rain set in, which continued for half an hour, and the meeting was adjourned to City Hall. The announcement that two of Maryland's most gifted sons—Judge Bond and General King—were to address the meeting, attracted to City Hall one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the campaign, considering the inclemency of the weather. The seats in the spacious hall were all occupied, and many were compelled to stand.

The Fourth Ward, Allegheny, Minute Men, to the number of one hundred and three, under command of Captain A. C. Foltz, and the Blair and Clark, arrived at the Hall about half-past eight o'clock, preceded by a band. They presented an excellent appearance, being uniformed with caps and capes and bearing torches. They also carried a banner, displaying appropriate mottoes.

A brass band was in attendance and discoursed patriotic music. The great campaign singer, Prof. J. W. Ross, was present and sang a number of his campaign songs in his usual excellent manner.

ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order about eight o'clock by Col. Wm. A. Herron, upon whose motion the following officers were elected to preside:

President—James McAuley, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

James Ross,	George Glass.
Capt. W. B. Cook.	Charles Jeremy.
B. Morgan Stern.	Thomas Bell.
Samuel Morrow.	James McKean.
Samuel Barclay.	Col. Joseph Kaye.
Samuel McKee.	Charles Avery.
Frank Ardary.	Dr. A. H. Gross.
T. B. Young.	Hugh Phillips.
Richard Perry.	W. C. Aughinbaugh.
Col. George Gerst.	C. C. Smith.
John Negraw.	John Phillips.

Secretaries—Members of the Republican press.

REMARKS OF MR. M'AULEY.

Mr. McAuley, on taking the chair, said he was deeply sensible of the honor conferred in being asked to preside over the meeting, but would not detain them with a speech, as there were two loyal Baltimoreans present who would address them. He would introduce, as the first speaker, Judge Bond, of Maryland.

Judge Bond then stepped forward from the platform, and was greeted with loud cheers. He spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF JUDGE BOND.

Fellow citizens of the United States: Wise men are deceived by a subterfuge once, fools are deceived many times. In 1860-'61 the ears of the people of the United States were saluted by words from the men of the South such as they hear to-day. They told you that slavery was national and freedom was local. They told you that if the freemen of the North dared to elect Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency they would rebel; they told you they would overthrow the Government of the United States. There were men in the North who told you that these men did not mean what they said; that they would fear to take up arms against you and the people of the South and the Border States continually told you that you were a nation of manufacturers, and workingmen, and that one million men from the South would put four of you to flight. Workingmen, at Lowell, Massachusetts, and New York, Massachusetts, and throughout the loyal States of America, old staggers and humble politicians were found to echo this cry of rebel and fury, and meant nothing. Now these very same men are at work telling the Democracy of the Southern States firing the Southern mind with the same old sentiments of the Democratic party, for they are known as sympathizers with that party.

Men all through the North tell you this is nothing but electioneering clap-trap and bogueism, and that the people of the South mean nothing. When Frank P. Blair says to you that he proposes to march a half million of instructed governments of the Southern States—reconstructed by a Congress of which I, my fellow citizens, he means it, and will be supported in the carrying out of this declaration by the late rebels of the South, and that in this election, as they were supported when you elected Mr. Lincoln. You said in 1861 that you did not wish to see the gold and blood of war; you said it is not the duty—the part of freemen—to appeal to battle the day not required to fight you; we want to support our Government like freemen; we do not desire to see the flag of the stars and the United States even went so far to keep the peace as to declare that the power of the general government to interfere in any way with slavery, as it existed in the Southern States. The people of the South, you said, will settle this question by the sword; and they went to battle. We were forced to meet the issue. You met it in the battle field, and they were overthrown; but now they come again with the same grand sentiments of the same nature that they presented. They meet at the ballot-box again, and again threaten the disruption of this country. Men in the streets of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania that those people are in earnest, for through the North and the South you see the very same gentlemen who before inaugurated the rebellion supporting Seymour and Blair for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, addressing public meetings of the Democracy. While on every platform where Republican meetings are held you see men like my friend General King, who carries the banner of the Republic from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and has seen all of the Democratic platforms you see the men who declared at Chicago that the war was a failure, and that it was best to submit to the seperation of the States, and asked for a cessation of hostilities. The same leaders are before the people now that were before them in 1861, and the same men are supporting those issues.

See before me the same men who fired the guns at the field of carnage; and it is your duty now that you have slain slavery, to bury it under the ballot-box, and end the great contest at once and forever. (Cheers).

In their platform these men tell us the Republican party is united, and has gone on extravagance, forsooth; a large amount of money was expended, and a mountain of debt piled up for the workingmen to pay. Let us cast this thing these unblushing fellows ought to men. (Applause.)

Did you ever see, in the city of Pittsburgh, the Democratic Judges, State Attorneys, Sheriffs, police officers, and Councilmen? What are they here for? They are here to prevent those who wish to organize in the name of Pennsylvania from carrying out their patriotic purpose of taking to the Penitentiary those who dare to violate your laws, and for the purpose of protecting their power in the lawfully disposed citizens. What do you think if a party, organized in the Penitentiary of Pennsylvania by its inmates, should come to your management of your affairs, and say that your Attorneys, Sheriffs, Judges, Councils and Constables were pilling up an enormous debt that will have to be paid by the people?

So in the great contest through which we have passed. As the result of that contest we have an army to pay. We have got to pay the widows and the orphans of the men, and the men who went South to maintain peace, and law, and order. And it does not lie in the mouths of a people who undertook to overthrow the country to beg off. We have got to pay for it." (Cheers.) "It is an army that was raised to maintain and keep the peace; it is the army Democrat does believes that the only thing between him and the colored man is an act of Congress. [Applause and Laughter.]

What I do contend for, my fellow citizens, is that in all this broad land, wherever the flag floats, wherever the sword has made men free, as it has south of the Potomac, wherever the Republic's name stands, from the Gulf to the Lakes, every man shall have an equal chance to use the faculties which God has given him. (Cheers.)

My Fellow Citizens: God has not made us equal. You see me walking about the streets of Pittsburgh men with one eye, men hunch-backed, and limping crippled men, and you see stalwart fellows, with strong arms and faces full of health. Has God made them equal? Not at all; but what they do have in common with other men is an equal chance with the faculties which God has given them. If any one of them happens to be black why should he not have an equal chance? Is it any part of manhood, of nobility to deny him this? Is there anything manly in my pointing out the other eye of the man who had but one? [Applause.] Is there anything just in tying something to a crippled man's leg, or of putting all the weights of the law upon the black man to keep him from getting an honest living, and to prevent his living knowing his family honestly, virtue, integrity and chastity? (Cheers.) I think any party unfit to control the destinies of any party that lives on any such miserable profession is unfit for the nineteenth century, and is entirely unfit for the intelligence, and morality, integrity and freedom. [Applause.]

I do not know how the Republican party feels about it in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, but in my place there are men like the image Nebuchadnezzar saw in his dream. There is clay in their feet and they make one race of you to talk to them about it. That is the reason I want to talk freely to you to-night and get rid of this prejudice the Democratic party is trying to instil into the minds of the people and the Republican party is trying to establish improper laws.

The other day Gen. Howard and I, (cheers) a letter-man than who never lived went over into Davis county, Maryland, to make a speech to about five thousand Black Republicans (laughter) in behalf of schools. Now you see I would establish schools in that county. For in the east of Maryland, until the reign of terror of the Republican party never was there any public schools there for either white people or black people. There was not in all the reconstructed States, south of Mason's and Dixon's line a single public school. Yet we were going to force to make a speech in behalf of that thing. There was a colored woman who followed us for over a mile, and she would not let me drive on until I had heard her story before.

Mr. Howard and myself listen to it. We stopped, and the woman with tears in her eyes, told us that she had come after us over a mile, and had walked for over a mile and said she, "can I have my child?"

What was it, Howard.

She replied that it had been taken out of her house and apprenticed to a white man living near her. She had come to us for assistance, but what could we do?

We could get out a writ of *habeas corpus*, but that the child would be brought before the court and the sheriff would send the man who had the boy a note, and when the sheriff's officers went after him he would have disappeared. Then the child would be brought back to the house of the rebel, you know I can have no justice before any jury in the State. To say that I am free, while my cabin is burned and a man is making, is a mockery.

What shall I say to him? I want him to stand by the old flag again against treason, as he did during the rebellion, and what shall I say? I shall say to him, I will be your friend you shall have the ballot and protection of every man's citizenship. Well, gentlemen, are we to do with them now? Mr. Montgomery Blair says: "transport them." But the colored people have a right to the soil as much as that we need to sing in reference to this subject. It is:

"We has been with you as we were,
We's with you as we are,
And we's gwine to be with you to the end."
[Cheers and laughter.]

There they are to be taken care of, and I maintain, my fellow citizens, that the best way to take care of them is to put the ballot in his arms, his limbs, his intelligence, and tell him to go work, and make every body that attempts to disturb him keep the peace. [Cheers.] But these people say they are the particular friends of this class of men, and I believe they are. The Republicans they say is, that you have not only emancipated the black man, but given him work and got their living, but you have given them what they never should have had—the ballot.

The wholequestion comes back to the question whether it is safe in any free country to have four millions of people, who, like the cat-fish, flesh, or fowl, but who live in an amphibious condition. I make no apology to a Republican audience for talking on this question.

There was a good old Methodist clergyman preached in one of the churches in Baltimore years ago, who stood firmly by principle at a time when to take a position was to make a martyr—an old friend of his undertook to give his experience at a class meeting, and he appeared to speak with the people. Said he, "I used to preacher, "my dear friend you would get along a great deal better with your experience if you would only say less about it." [Laughter.] "I will get along a great deal better right here," I cough him up and I feel now in the condition right now." [Renewed laughter.]

I send my fellow citizens that it would be most disgraceful if, on my part after having set this people free, or helped to set them free in the great State of Maryland, if I did not from the hour they became people of law, give them the exercise of every function of free American citizens. [Applause.]

THE RESULT IF THE THREATS OF BLAIR ARE CARRIED OUT.

If Mr. Blair's threats be carried out every rebel in Maryland will be at liberty to join with Governor Swan's militia, and they will endeavor to accomplish what they threaten in regard to their sister States of the North. You loyal men of Pennsylvania and of the North, tell me if it comes to that, will you submit to our assistance as you did in 1861. I do not doubt it. If this threatened revolution of Blair's is thrust upon us, I shall not hesitate to say my stand beside any one who will resist Seymour and Blair in any such a thing as that. [Loud Cheers.]

You say the loyal men of the North will gallantly come to our assistance as they did in 1861. But I tell you my friends the South will be a little quicker than she was in 1861, and the few, though Union men of Baltimore, who were left for weeks without protection, for when the rebellion was inaugurated it was three weeks before you could get there.

THE CLAIMS OF THE NEGRO TO OUR GRATITUDE.

I tell you I will, in such a case, stand up to every colored man in the State of Maryland come and stand again by the side of the United States. [Applause.] He will say to me, "Why, Bord, I fought for you in the great revolutionary war of 1776.

I will say to him, "Did'nt Washington write you a complimentary letter on the subject."

He will tell me, "Yes, but I was a Britisman he fought side by side with the soldiers of General Jackson.

I might tell him Congress complimented you and General Jackson wrote you another complimentary letter in consequence of it.

He will tell me that in 1863 eleven thousand of them in Maryland came to the support of the Government, and were among the patriots lie in the mine at Petersburg. [Cheers.]

I will say, "Didn't we pass the civil rights bill and confiscation acts?"

"Yes," they will say, "but, Judge Bond, by a law where judges are elected by rebels, where juries are chosen by rebel sheriffs, police rebels, you know I can have no justice before any jury in the State. To say that I am free, while my cabin is burned and a man is making."

What shall I say to him? I want him to stand by the old flag again against treason, as he did during the rebellion, and what shall I say? I shall say to him, I will be your friend you shall have the ballot and protection of every man's citizenship. Well, gentlemen, friends, I cannot in common honesty ask those people again to support this flag unless I ask of a man in the South who defended it that we are not to go again among the bloody fields of Virginia. I tell you when they went forth to meet their enemies, Winchester, Appomattox, they made them think with Macbeth, that the Birnam wood had come to Dunsinane applauded it will make them tremble as they did before in case the country is again driven to the necessity of calling for aid from the blacks.

THE CONDITION IN THE BORDER STATES.

My fellow citizens you don't know living up here, that the colored man in this town is sure of obtaining justice; he has just as good a right in your Courts as you or I would have. There is no man who wishes to oppress him. He was one of the United Kingdom in which he has a home who would not go to his rescue.

In my State he is nothing but a "nigger," any man can molest him, can assault him, and if the black man makes any fuss the police arrest him.

Every workingman who listens to me to-night walks unarmed through the streets of Hillsborough, Md., and he looks to me as the protector of an American—the ballot—and no man attacks a man whom he wants to vote for him. Applause.] Now you see the rebels of the South now, and everywhere the politicians of Southern Democracy have high respect for Mr. Sandford Conover, and Mr. Seymour, and see him far enough off before they would go to barbecue with him, and sit with him if he did not have a vote. [Laughter.]

My fellow citizens, there are always a set of people about, some of them, I suppose, who are the most careful people I ever met. Our State, lying between the two sections, and containing the Northern element and the Southern element, has been governed in every controversy by one sentiment and then the other.

THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

This has produced among some men a kind of balder of squirming and dodging, but there are up here, I suppose, men like the image of Nebuchadnezzar. His thighs were of brass, and his legs of iron and his feet part of iron and part of clay, and the moment you touch the body down goes the image. I always thought there was a mistake in the translation of that portion of scripture where it says if you touch Job in his "person" you touch him. I have sometimes thought it should have been "persons," or rather persons and property and of course. Because men get up a howl about "negro" equality as though they were afraid the negro was going to put a ring in their noses. There is just this one fact you have to admit, if God made the negro equal to you he made him equal to me, and he made him equal to you he can't help it. [Cheers.] This is the moonshine of the Democratic arguments.

My fellow citizens, if I were to ask any gentleman at this meeting to go and run a race with some colored man; suppose the colored man should get beaten, he would be called upon and should say well, I will run a race with him, if you will tie a stone to his leg and I will tie a stone to mine and run down with a load, and then say to him I will run a race with him over a stony road. Would you not think if a man should say he was afraid to run the race? Why, I'm not afraid of these things; it is the man who believes in negro equality and not me. [Cheers.] I do not want any brick put in his hat; I am willing to run a race with him, and if he beats me, why he can have it. I shall not put an act of Assembly in his way, and I do not believe that long thought to govern us: but they could not hinder between him and the colored man is an act of Congress. [Applause and Laughter.]

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I warn you that there is more in their schemes than appears upon the surface, for I live in a rebel cursed State where I have an opportunity to know the animus of the secession and theories of those people. They want a Democratic party that will come in and say they would just as leave plunge into another war as not. My friends, do you want another war and have your fair fields made desolate? Are not your fields been desolated enough? Have not we lost enough to forever set at rest those who are ever ready to call for battle? These men ask you to give up the precious memories of the past. They mean what they say.

The people of the North are a patient, enduring people, but they will not stand everything, and if they are driven to it when they read it they will answer "Mine Got in Heaven, don't vote for them fellows." [Laughter and prolonged cheering.] Can you write home to your old friends in Germany, to your fathers there, that this Nation has attempted to be a Nation of scoundrels. That the money they loaned us is never going to be paid, except in a currency which will be valeless to them? If you cannot do this, why then consider whether it is right to vote for a party that will not only do this, but even threaten to bring it about?

Now look at the enormous various amounts just given. There are probably two hundred millions of dollars left in the country, which is the basis of the whole system. Suppose the Democrats call them, "bloated bondholders." There are perhaps a few people of this class who deserve to suffer, but the great majority of the people holding these two or three hundred millions of bonds are poor men, the widow's and orphan's, patriotically and cheerfully came forward to help us out of the scrape into which the leaders of the Democracy had led the land.

I know one old man, who by a life of toil had saved about twenty thousand dollars. When the war broke out he laid it invested in property, the interest of which yielded him fourteen per cent. "Well," said he, "the Government is in need of money. I am going to help them out and save the country without it, and if the country is broken up I do not want to live any more." And he take five thousand of his dollars and lend it to the Government. I believe if there was a fair vote taken to-day that old man will pay their honest debts—they can have my money anyhow.

Now are you going to call that man a "bloated bondholder?" Great Cheers.] Are you going to say to that old man when he brings up his bonds to be paid, that you will not pay them? We will give you those payable at some future time, they are not worth much but they are good enough for you?

Now my friends, this is no overstretch of imagination. I have had a conversation with this country just as patriotic as that old man, and it is this class of people that the Democratic party propose to swindle. [Cheers.]

But says Mr. Pendleton, "there is no republican in giving a man a note for his bond." Let us look at that a little. Suppose a few years hence one of you go down to Washington with your note, payable in money, and you have to walk into the Treasury Department and say, "I want the money for this."

"Well, we don't pay that right" and hands you out a hundred dollar bill.

You look at it and say, "Mr. Secretary this is not what I loaned you. When I loaned the Government this money, all the agents of the Government, and the whole circumference of everybody else said it should be paid in gold. I want gold."

But says the Secretary, "Don't you know the Democratic party decided you could not have gold."

You say to him, "Mr. Secretary, promise is not permanence. I bring you a promise to pay and the time has come to redeem that promise. Indeed I prefer the, give me another promise to pay."

Well, Secretary, "that is the best I can do for you. It is all the Democratic party will let me do."

Then you say, "Mr. Secretary suppose you sell me a ton of iron, and I give you my note at ninety days for it, and when the time has arrived for me to pay that note, and I sit down and write you another note at ninety days and hand it to you. Will you consider that I have paid you?"

"Certainly not," the Secretary would say.

Well, Secretary, "why is it that you are doing with me. You are giving me another promise."

Well, he would say, "That is a different matter. Nations and individuals should keep their promises to pay."

You would say to him, "No, Mr. Secretary what is honorable in a nation is honorable in a man. You cannot establish two codes of honesty in that way. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander the world over." Laughter.]

Now my friends this in brief, is a fair statement of the financial issue. The Democratic field-is indeed man here who has seen the class of people I have described, and who has also seen the practical consequences which will follow upon their depreciation, who has seen how the poor have suffered, and who, in the name of the country, he calls upon the country to redeem its promises, to say whether or not the Republican party is to be declared that the Government shall keep the letter and spirit of its promises to pay, and that it will use all means to carry on the war. The true policy is to balance our credit, so that we can get money at the lowest rate of interest. The true policy is to let our people understand that we will not repudiate a dollar, and we will treat it. Already we have effected millions of the Democratic party. When their convention met in New York gold was only about $145. It is now $135. Every day that we have been giving away but nineteen dollars, and for every twenty dollars worth of money in this country there is but one dollar in gold. Now because the Democratic party has seen fit to strike at the credit of the country, and because this fellow in this whole national Indebtedness was declared by Governor Hawley, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, that the payment which the civilized world recognized as a fullland final payment is the only thing that will save the credit of this country it will ever consent to lender.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

My friends, that is the whole of the bond question. I have endeavored to lay before you in a plain manner the issue of the present campaign. I call upon you now, well meaning citizens, upon men of all shades of political opinions, to follow the example you saw presented in this Hall on Thursday night. [Applause.] There the gallant soldiers of the Union, led by the gallant soldier, General Sweitzer [tremendous cheers], come up there and pronounced in favor of the Union, and they have come here and say he did not take a hand in this game because he knew the dealer had a full hand and was going to win. [Laughter.] And I hope and believe thousands will follow the example of these soldiers and of this city. Upon this platform I would say to the patriots of the land, on the other hand you have a party pledged to keep up the debt, on the one hand you have a party pledged to repudiate it; on the one hand a soldier who has gallantly and nobly served the country. [Applause.] We know him as a man.

On the other hand you have the foremost Captain of his time,

Rich in all that common sense,
And as the greatest only are, in his simplicity sublime."

His associate is equally deserving of your confidence.

On the other hand, you have Mr. Seymour and Mr. Blair, with records which do not entitle them to your confidence. The Democratic candidate for the Presidency is a man who, when the country was struggling for existence at the crests of Gettysburg, obliged us to send back troops from the army to take care of him.

The Blairs belonged to a party that have had a long career of political infamy, as developed in this country for years, and have spoiled every one they ever undertook to take. [Laughter.]

A while ago I was down in Virginia, and passed near the Snowden fields in that State I came to a Cemetery. In that lonely Virginia Cemetery by two thousand children of the Republic, sleeping their last sleep, their slumbering side by side where they fell at the hands of malignant treason, there I saw a man who emphatied the scene I thought of what was going on in the country, and I almost fancied I could hear an angry whisper from under the graves of these men what was going on in the country, that these men would have to rise from their tombs and protested against the giving over of the Government to the party that had buried soldiers of the Republic. [Loud cheers.]

THE CONCLUSION.

I have read that when the mighty Emperor of the Western Empire died they clothed him in imperial purple, bedecked him with jewels, bathed him with the sweetest perfume, placed the sceptre in his lifeless hand and set him upon his throne, and each day long processions of courtiers filed before him, and bowed their heads pending low, and paid obeisance to the dead man. In his name orders were issued; at the beck and call of his lifeless figure decrees were moved and great schemes were inaugurated, but the dead man was but a mockery, and fraud and corruption asserted their sway. Not all the spices of Arabia, not all the appliances of art could keep the lifeless body from corruption and decomposition. So they seized the loathsome corpse, stripped it of the insigna of royalty, and forever buried the imperial corpse from the sight of man.

My friends, the Democracy of America is dead. All that is good and noble and life-like about it perished long ago. Its managers have been engaged in a work of fraud, and have sown dragon's teeth and have reaped armed disease and fine promises. But the odor of corruption is upon it; through the flimsy veil that covers it the form of the American disease of the line of death. They mean to drag from the seat of power to which they have stolen to keep it.

See to it then, men of Pennsylvania, that by your votes you show to the world that you are honest men, and my word for it in November the American people will heap the earth so high upon the Democratic party that it shall know no resurrection. [Prolonged Cheers].

With this accomplished, our government will be saved, and the widows and orphans of soldier who gave his peace through war, we can indeed say that the land, sanctified by the patriotic blood of the fallen, commence its majestic march to universal dominion. The land of disenthralled millions of freemen, and it shall be your land and the land of your children's children forever.

"Crowned with unfaltering stars,
We'll stand beside the flowing sea,
And from the future with a victor's hand
Claim the empire of the free."

Gen. King closed his speech amid the greatest enthusiasm.

A RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Wm. Riddle, Esq., then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Republicans of Allegheny county are hereby returned to the two loyal, true, Union Marylanders, Judge Bond and General King.

A SONG BY PROF. ROSS.

Pope, the campaign singer, then sang a new song to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," closing with "Let them take their beer (bier) and we will take Sweitzer."

The meeting then adjourned with cheers for the ticket and speakers.

The Minute Men---Remarks by General Sweitzer.

At the close of the meeting, the Allegheny Minute Men adjourned to the west side of the Diamond, where they formed in line and went through the drill. Gen. J. Bowman Sweitzer being observed in the crowd of spectators, was waited upon by Capt. Callow, and upon his appearance before the company was greeted with three rousing cheers. The General was called upon for a speech, and in response made a few remarks.

He congratulated the company on their good turn out, and said that never saw a finer body of men in or outside of the army. He understood that their company was fast increasing in numbers, and had more men than could then be equipped, and he hoped the good work would go "bravely on." In conclusion, he urged the importance of thorough organization and hoped they would give a good account of themselves both in October and November. General Sweitzer, at the close of his remarks, was again greeted with three hearty cheers, which were followed with three more for General Grant. The company then formed in line, and headed by their band, marched through the different streets of the city to their headquarters in Allegheny. This company has none in its ranks but qualified voters.

THIRD AND FIFTH WARD RALLY.

Speech of R. B. Carnahan, Esq.

Was Grant's Capture of Lee a Blunder?

SHALL WE SURRENDER TO LEE?

A meeting of the Republicans of the Third and Fifth wards (old Tenth and Third wards) was held Friday evening at the School House on Grant street, under the auspices of the Grant and Colfax Club of those wards. The meeting was quite a large and enthusiastic one, and was an evidence that the Republicans of the old Third and Tenth wards are alive to the issues of the hour. Young's Brass Band was in attendance and discoursed patriotic music. The meeting was called to order at about a quarter of eight o'clock, and was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Col. Alex. Hilands.

Vice Presidents—Jas. T. J. Gallaher, J. M. Pass, John Rippey, Dr. M. O. Jones, Henry Preese, Robert Smith, George Glass, Nicholas Swartz, Jesse H. Lippincott, R. H. Long, Frederick Doerr, John Grip, Daniel Bandy, J. J. Hoffman, Alex. Negley, Henry Hunker, John Jahn, August Steinmeyer, N. Holmes, Peter Dressler, John D. Egan.

Secretaries—Samuel P. Fulton, Esq., Dr. Wm. J. Gilmore, H. H. McCormick, Esq., H. D. Gaskill.

Col. Hilands, upon taking the chair, made a few remarks, and then introduced to the meeting Jacob H. Miller, Esq., who made a very logical and forcible argument, reviewing the general issues involved in the campaign, and showing conclusively that every loyal man to support Grant and Colfax.

Hon. R. B. Carnahan was next introduced by the chairman, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. R. B. CARNAHAN.

It is hardly possible to over-state the importance of the issues involved in this campaign. Two parties of opposite doctrines of government, are, with objects and purposes of the widest possible variance, marshalling their forces for a great and final struggle. It is not a war of parties. It is not a war of men. It is a war of principles. The great battle is to be fought around the citadel, and the result must necessarily be final and forever.

But while we recognize and endeavor to enforce upon the people the great importance of the political contest in which we are now engaged in, let us understand one another on this point. Our cause may be lost, or we have the power and the means to secure it by a triumph of great decisive success, the beneficent consequences of which shall descend to the latest end of the century, before they will cease to be distinctly traceable in our history. Let us not, therefore, be over-confident or over-exultant in the feebleness of our own efforts, and not to the superior force and strength of the enemy. Apathy and inaction are dangerous enemies in this campaign as the arrogant and defiant foe. Our opponents are the implacable enemies of all the principles of human government, and the sleepless, unscrupulous and unrelenting foes of the men who have saved the country. The smoke, the smoke of the battle, which still seek to regain the lost cause. The consequences of defeat are appalling to contemplate. No punishment of treason was inflicted or even seriously threatened, and the rebellion has been crushed, and the men of the rebellion, Sullen silence or open self vindication, as circumstances opposed, or fawning are to be expected. The spirit of rebellion lives, after defeat and disaster, and seeks occasion to regain its fortune. This is human nature—this is the experience of mankind. There is nothing wonderful in it. It is unnatural for the traitor to repent of his treason. But the *amazing, alarming* fact is, that those who have been defeated in the effort to the destruction of the Government, and who afterwards drew their swords against and for four years, by force of arms, endeavored to subvert the Government, and with it the liberties of their Northern allies, to make the contest again in a different form and with different weapons. This is indeed a painful, unnatural and alarming fact. It is a sad reflection that a portion of the people would imperil national existence at the cost of $5,000,000,000 and of five hundred thousand lives of patriotic citizens are now crushed to the earth by the iron heel and triumph of their arms, to contest at the polls for their continued existence as a nation. The graves of these heroes have not yet become green. Their widows, to the number of fifty thousand, still wear weeds. Helpless orphans, to the number of two hundred thousand, by accursed rebellion, are still in helpless infancy. Young men know their loss. Many volunteer soldiers have scarcely exchanged the uniform of the soldier for the garments of peace, before they are called upon to take part in another battle about to be fought against the same enemy they met and conquered in the field, and for the same objects and purposes. We are about to say who shall rule this lately distracted and bleeding country. Can the simple, naked question is, shall a friend or an enemy be chosen? And I cannot believe that there is a man in the land who there appears to be no remedy. There are some things so monstrous, so unnatural, so something shocking to all notions of right in the nest that a bloody-handed rebel, a secession soldier, a Northern Copperhead who wished and prayed for the success of the rebellion, and who sympathized with them during the darkest and gloomiest hours of the struggle, and who rejoiced against the giving over of the Government to the country that these men would be trusted with the control of these bloody graves. See to it, men of Pennsylvania, that you do not do this. Cherish the memory of the buried soldiers of the Republic. [Loud cheers.]

THE CONCLUSION.

I have read that when the mighty Emperor of the Western Empire died they clothed him in imperial purple, bedecked him with jewels, bathed him with the sweetest perfume, placed the sceptre in his lifeless hand and set him upon his throne, and each day long processions of courtiers filed before him, and bowed their heads pending low, and paid obeisance to the dead man. In his name orders were issued; at the beck and call of his lifeless figure decrees were moved and great schemes were inaugurated, but the dead man was but a mockery, and fraud and corruption asserted their sway. Not all the spices of Arabia, not all the appliances of art could keep the lifeless body from corruption and decomposition. So they seized the loathsome corpse, stripped it of the insigna of royalty, and forever buried the imperial corpse from the sight of man.

My friends, the Democracy of America is dead. All that is good and noble and life-like about it perished long ago. Its managers have been engaged in a work of fraud, and have sown dragon's teeth and have reaped armed disease and fine promises. But the odor of corruption is upon it; through the flimsy veil that covers it the form of the American disease of the line of death. They mean to drag from the seat of power to which they have stolen to keep it.

See to it then, men of Pennsylvania, that by your votes you show to the world that you are honest men, and my word for it in November the American people will heap the earth so high upon the Democratic party that it shall know no resurrection. [Prolonged Cheers].

With this accomplished, our government will be saved, and the widows and orphans of

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National Ticket.

President—ULYSSES S. GRANT.
Vice President—SCHUYLER COLFAX.
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
At Large—J. KOONTZ, Coatsville, of Philadelphia. Thos. M'KEAN, of Pittsburgh.

District.		District.	
1.	W. H. TAWNEY.	13.	SAMUEL KNORR.
2.	W. D. PORTER.	14.	H. D. WASHINGTON.
3.	RICHARD WELSH.	15.	CHAS. H. MILLER.
4.	G. W. HALL.	16.	JOHN STEWART.
5.	WATSON W. MAGILL.	17.	GEORGE W. ELDER.
6.	FRANK'N MCKNIGHT.	18.	A. G. DEMAREST.
7.	FRANK E. HOUSTON.	19.	JAMES SILL.
8.	ISAAC E. HAYES.	20.	H. C. JOHNSON.
9.	MARCUS HOUSE.	21.	J. K. EWING.
10.	DAVID BAND.	22.	WM. FARW.
11.	HON. DAWES.	23.	A. W. CRAWFORD.
12.	W. W. KETCHUM.	24.	J. S. RUTAN.

State Ticket.

Auditor General—JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
Surveyor General—JACOB M. CAMPBELL.
Congress—XXIII District—JAMES S. NEGLEY.
Congress—XXIII District—DARWIN PHELPS.

County Ticket.

Senator—JAMES L. GRAHAM.
Assembly—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.
District Attorney—ALFRED L. PEARSON.
Assistant District Attorney—H. D. TRUE.
County Controller—HENRY LAMBERT.
County Commissioner—JONATHAN NEGLEY.
County Surveyor—R. L. MCCULLY.
Director of Poor—J. G. MURRAY.

City Ticket.

Mayor—JARED M. BRUSH.
Controller—ROBERT J. MCGOWAN.
Treasurer—A. J. COCHRAN.

THE MAINE ELECTION AND THE VICTORY.

One month ago the Democrats talked confidently of carrying Maine at the September election, and went into the canvass determined to win at whatever cost. All their best speakers were sent thither. They had money in abundance and spent it freely. It was conceded in advance that the result would have an important if not decisive influence on the Presidential canvass, and be indicative of the way the great November battle will go. The Republicans went into the canvass accepting this view of its relation to the future. The whole ground of political discussion was gone over. Nearly every city, village and considerable settlement had one or more meetings by each party. The excitement rose to the highest pitch. Both sides labored incessantly, and set before the people their strongest arguments, while the whole country, even to the remotest corners, watched the progress of the canvass with intense interest. Last year the Republican majority was 11,614, in a poll of 103,684. To maintain this majority was the most the Republicans would at first promise, and sometimes this promise was made doubtingly. A reduction of this majority was promised confidently by the Democrats, some of whom said they would carry the State. As late as only five days before the election, a Democrat writing to the New York *Herald*, reviewing the canvass, made the following prediction:

> With my present information I can promise the Democracy of the country that Maine will go Democratic by a majority ranging from 5,000 to 7,000 votes, low in the footsteps of Vermont, and if the vote of Maine is fully cast, and fairly counted on election day, the Democracy may safely prepare their artillery for a salute on Tuesday next in honor of the old "Pine Tree State."

The Boston *Post* correspondent as late as Saturday, indulged in a similar strain of confidence. The confidence of the Republicans grew as the canvass progressed, and in the face of the efforts and confidence of the Democrats they ventured to promise 15,000 majority. The Democrats professed to believe on evidence that a reaction was going on among the people, that the Republican vote would inevitably fall off, and that they would gain correspondingly. This is the way the case stood on the morning of the election.

Both parties miscalculated. How terribly the Democrats were deceived, the result shows. Their noble majority ranging from 20,000 to 25,000, proves that even the Republicans did not know how determined were the people to resist the new revolution proclaimed by the SEYMOUR and BLAIR convention. Confident as they were that they would carry the State by an increased majority they did not sufficiently estimate the strength that would be exerted in their behalf. Maine is a soldier State, a State of tried and true soldiers, too. Nearly every one of them, it would seem, has voted as he fought, taking for his motto, "Loyalty must preserve what loyalty won." The specious greenback arguments, the gross misrepresentations and plausible appeals concerning debt and taxation, were without avail. The intelligent voters of Maine understood the issue perfectly. Seeing the rebel legions under their old leaders and flag swarming to the front, and hearing again the old "rebel yell" that had mingled with the din of many a hard-fought field, the voters of that State, especially the veterans of the war, perceived as clearly that the issue was, shall the verdict of the war stand? as they did in the spring of 1861 that the question was, shall the Republic stand or fall?

The popular instinct was not wrong. The result *will* exert an important, if not decisive, influence on the Presidential struggle. No matter how a Democrat talks, or what may be his resort to keep his courage up, no one knows better than he that the result in Maine foreshadows the result as between GRANT and SEYMOUR. It proves that the arguments made use of by the Democratic party are lost on the people; that the soldiers are for GRANT, in larger numbers even than they were for LINCOLN; that as Maine leads will nearly, if not quite, every Northern State follow; and that the cause represented by SEYMOUR and BLAIR is, even now, utterly hopeless.

Thus ends the first test case. The Republicans of the whole country thank—a thousand times thank—their brethren in Maine for making so gallant a fight and winning so great a victory. It will strengthen their hands everywhere, and be worth thousands of votes. If there was before any doubt, there certainly is none now, that Pennsylvania, in October and November both, will stand by the side of Maine. We say to our friends everywhere, never doubt Pennsylvania. Her vast soldier vote will be cast as Maine's has been cast, and will again be cast in November. The issue between Loyalty and Treason is as plainly defined here as it was there. No device, no deception or so-called argument, from any quarter, can blind our people to it. Pennsylvania, both in October and November, will declare that *the verdict of the war shall stand.*

"EQUAL TAXATION."

As the real meaning of that popular catch-word of the Democracy "equal taxation" begins to dawn upon the minds of intelligent mechanics and husbandmen, the enthusiasm which caught up the cry is gradually diminishing. Already a large portion of the workingmen of the country regard the proposition as little less dangerous than the sword of DAMOCLES. They perceive that the enforcement of the demand will impose an additional arbitrary tax upon them, while under the present system, if they are disposed to deny themselves the use of articles upon which a tax is imposed, or if their income is less than than a thousand dollars, they escape taxation entirely. The husbandman whose crops fail, whose stock dies from disease, or who suffers from any unusual misfortune, can claim no exemption from the tax imposed upon the "real valuation" of his farm, since all property, of whatever description, will be made to bear the burden of taxation.

In addition to this, both the mechanic and husbandman will be compelled to pay a larger price for every taxable article they obtain from the merchant, who, as a matter of course, will add the amount of the tax to his price. These are some of the beauties of the plausible proposition advanced by the Tammany Democracy. Excises, imports and incomes will be abolished in order to obtain additional revenue through a taxation. The very first result of the Democratic theory will rise in the tax upon luxuries, and impose a direct tax upon the necessaries of life where none now exists. "Equal taxation" *sounds* well, it tickles the ear. The ignorant and uninformed roll it under their tongue as a sweet morsel. Were they blessed with a trifle more penetration, they would prove less supple in placing a yoke upon their necks merely for the gratification of the Southern aristocrats who devised the project.

A CLERGYMAN about to settle in Massachusetts, not having moved his family from Maine, his former residence, returned there to contribute his vote to swell the Republican victory. Republicans everywhere similarly situated, should prepare to imitate his example—in October. The September victory in Maine will assist materially to make the victory in the States that vote in October complete,—and a victory then will place the Presidential canvass beyond a question.

The "Whelming Tide" in Maine.

EVERY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT!

EVERY COUNTY, TAKING FROM THE DEMOCRATS THE THREE THEY HAD LAST YEAR!

EVERY SENATOR!

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE REPRESENTATIVES!

GOVERNOR BY TWENTY THOUSAND!

A REPUBLICAN GAIN OF NEARLY TEN THOUSAND!

THE Democrats are making desperate efforts to naturalize enough foreigners to carry Pennsylvania. Before nearly every court in the State squads of European recruits are being brought, and the plan usually adopted is to swear that they were under eighteen years of age when they reached the land they are so anxious to assist in governing. It is safe to calculate that not less than ten thousand will get their "papers" by these efforts. The expense comes out of the Democratic fund. Courts cannot be too scrutinizing. If by "it means follows that because the swearing is sufficiently strong, the naturalizing papers must issue. It is the court's duty to inquire into the qualifications of candidates, and we hold that the ignorance of a great many of them is the best ground in the world for denying the application, as any court has the right to do. Courts have a duty to perform, and we hold that, touching naturalization, it commences right here; and this, too, without reference to which way the applicants will vote.

HAD those who framed the fourth demand of the Democratic Platform been the professed advocates of the interests of the bondholders and bankers, to the neglect of the mechanics and farmers, they could not have devised a better method to prove their sincerity. "Equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value," will relieve the National banker of $2,000 of the $4,000 taxes he pays on every $100,000, and place the other half on the farmer. The farmer, who is now exempt from everything save a tax on his income, according to the WADE HAMPTON Democratic Platform, will be taxed to *relieve* the banker. The banker, not the farmer, should be thankful for the practical operation of the "equalizing" proposition. This is the legitimate result of the theory advocated by the modern Democracy, who pretend to sympathise with the laboring classes.

THE Richmond *Dispatch* is more frank than the Democratic press in general. Before the Maine election came off it said:

> *"If Maine shall show a gain, large or small, for the Radicals, Seymour may consider his chance for being a successor of George Washington as much indeed."*

Since the returns came in SEYMOUR'S chances every Democrat knows are not merely "small," but absolutely nothing at all.

MANHATTAN CLUB, New York, sent $30,000 into Maine in the belief that the State could be carried for the Democrats. The Republicans met this influence with arguments, and with them won a victory which to the Presidential contest is what SHERIDAN'S campaign in the valley of the Shandoah was to the capture of Richmond and the fall of the Rebellion.

AMONG the speakers who will take part in the Grand Mass Meeting in Pittsburgh, on Thursday of next week, will be Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, ex-Secretary of War. This will be MR. STANTON'S first appearance on the hustings before his former fellow citizens, and he will be sure of a cordial welcome.

IT is worthy of mention that the Wabash (Indiana) delegation to the Indianapolis Republican mass meeting on Wednesday of last week, was the largest strong, finding that they could not get a train to make connections at Peru, marched sixteen miles afoot, in the early hours of the morning.—*Exchange.*

But it was nothing for the boys. They had many a time before made forced marches against the rebels.

"PUSH the Debt and Taxation upon public attention," was the injunction of Mr. SEYMOUR to his friend INGERSOLL. Maine heeded his advice. The result he probably knows by this time. How does he like it?

THE KNOCK-DOWN ARGUMENT.—The Maine election. It convinces everybody.

Gold.

During the war every rebel victory sent up the price of gold, and every Union victory caused it to fall.

After the nomination of Grant gold at once fell, and Government securities advanced.

When the Democratic Convention met gold sold for 140. As soon as SEYMOUR was notified it rose to 142, as soon as his letter of acceptance was published it rose to 149½.

Since the Maine election gold has declined, and stands at less than 144, and Government securities have made a handsome advance.

THE death of Hon. Darwin A. Finney, at Brussels, Belgium, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, creates a vacancy in Congress from the Twentieth District of this State. Mr. Finney was a native of Vermont, but those Pennsylvania as his adopted State were quite a young man. He graduated at Allegheny College, in Meadville, about 1841, and soon after commenced the practice of the law in that place. He was originally a Whig, and on the dissolution of that party was an early champion of the Republican party. He represented his district two terms in the State Senate, serving one term as Speaker. After a protracted contest he was nominated and elected to Congress in 1866. He was a man of strict integrity and generous impulses, and his death will be sincerely lamented.

THE "Bermuda," the leviathan machine destined to form an adjunct to Her Majesty's dry-dock at Bermuda, is completed at last. This is the largest floating structure, certainly the largest iron floating structure in the world. Those who have seen it in the yard where it was constructed, at North Woolwich, say that it resembles a midship section, with this difference: the latter might be placed inside of the former nearly on the centre line. The length of the latter is 381 feet over all; breadth 133 feet; height 74 feet. The entire structure weighs over 9,000 tons, and is said to be a master piece of work. It will start on its first voyage across the Atlantic next May or June. Five vessels will be employed in towing it.

THE New York *Sun* (Independent) thus speaks of the state of the political betting market:

> Immediately after his nomination, the betting was two on Grant to one on Seymour. Then it changed to one hundred and seventy-five to Grant to eighty to four, and this is the best show Seymour has ever had. Since then his stock has gone back steadily, and to-day it is two hundred to Grant to eighty, and betting men are three on Grant to one on Seymour."

This was before the Maine election, since which the market is prostrate, there being no takers of offers of one hundred to one on Grant. No one pretends now that Seymour has the ghost of a chance.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* alluding to the public feeling in Richmond, Va., says:

> "If the news from Maine confirm the decision of Vermont and Iowa, and we shall hear more railroad talk, and a great deal less about politics, not only with the press, but the people.

Well, now that they have heard the news, let them go to work and build the "Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad," and "push" improvements generally. They will find it will pay better than to devote their sole attention to politics.

THERE was a conference or prominent railroad men in St. Louis last week, among whom were J. Edgar Thomson, General Beauregard, General West and others, when was consummated a scheme for the consolidation of all the railroads connecting Chicago, St. Louis, with New Orleans and Mobile. The movement is backed by Philadelphia capitalists. Direct connection will be at once established between Vincennes, Ind., and Paducah.

THE financial affairs of Tennessee, according to the statement furnished at the close of the extra session of the Legislature of that State, are in a healthy condition. The State debt is not large, the bonded debt is amply secured, and the income from taxation the present year will be fully sufficient to pay all the expenses, the interest on the debt, and leave a surplus in the Treasury.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* having printed a letter purporting to be written by Mr. Whitelaw Reid ("Agate"), of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, to a gentleman in Buffalo, Mr. Reid offers five hundred dollars to any person who will prove that the printed letter is not which his name was affixed. If the letter is not a forgery, it will be an easy matter for somebody to make five hundred dollars.

AMONG other new notions, we observe in an exchange a description of a new wooden rail, the body of which is formed of blocks of wood and the sides of metal. The claim of the new rail is to use the least possible of the more costly material. The rail has been tried and is said to exceed the anticipations of those most interested in it. The test was made on the Charing Cross line in London.

MRS. LINCOLN is not in London, but Altoona, in the State of Pennsylvania. The earliest intimation she had that she was anywhere else was the Cabl ediispatch which she first read in the COMMERCIAL, at the Logan House, Altoona.

THE Pelee Island in Lake Erie is to be made attractive as a summer resort. A large hotel is to be erected on the south side of the island, a most delightful location having been secured. Pelee Island is quite as central or easy of access as any of the other islands near the head of the lake; it is fifty miles from Cleveland, eighteen miles from Sandusky, and about fifty miles from Toledo and Detroit.

WE CANNOT CHANGE OUR OLD BLUE COATS.

AIR: *"Bonnie Blue Flag,"*

I.

We cannot change our old blue coats,
We cannot change to-day,
We cannot change our Union votes,
And give them to the gray.
O, no, by all the bloody scars
We fought them in the fray,
By brothers' blood, and mothers' tears,
We always shall be true.

CHORUS: Hurrah, hurrah,
For U. S. GRANT, hurrah,
Hurrah for the loyal old Blue,
And Grant that won the day.

II.

We cannot change our old blue coats,
And of them be not proud,
We cannot give Seymour our votes,
And loyalty disgrace,
But Grant and Colfax are the men,
Our standard still must bear,
Till victory's cry shall once again
Resound through all the air.

CHORUS: Hurrah, hurrah, &c.

III.

We cannot change our old blue coats,
We love them far too dear;
To let us cast in any votes
For Grant, with many a cheer;
We followed Grant through all the war
Until he won the day,
And follow still his rising star,
And scorn the rebel Gray.

CHORUS: Hurrah, hurrah, &c.

JAMES M. DALZELL,
Private Iloh Ohio Volunteers.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4, 1868.

"ONE CURRENCY FOR ALL,"

Democracy Responsible for Our Not Having It.

The Democracy are scattering broadcast through the State documents, the purport of which is that the United States bondholder gets the interest paid in gold. Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has taken the trouble to examine the record to ascertain by whose votes in Congress the policy of paying the interest in gold was established. The result of his examination he gives in the Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel*, as follows:

February 6, 1862, the House of Representatives, at Washington, passed a bill authorizing $2,500,000 of Treasury notes, and making them a "legal tender" *for all debts and demands due to the United States, except for interest upon bonds and notes which shall be expressed to be payable in coin.*

February 26, the House voted on concurring in this amendment making *interest payable in coin*, and it was concurred in, yeas 77, nays 65. But two Democrats voted nay, Joseph Bailey, of Pennsylvania, and Thomas L. Nesmith, of Missouri, both of whom were war men, and *the other Democrat present voted to concur in the Senate amendment, and to make interest payable in coin.* (See House Journal, 24 sess. 37th Cong. page 352.)

The Pennsylvania Democrats who so voted were, *Ancona* of Berks, *Biddle* of Philadelphia, *Johnson* of Northampton, *Lehman* of Philadelphia, and *Wright* of Luzerne.

Among the Democrats of other States who voted to make interest payable in coin, were *English*, of Connecticut; *Holman*, of Indiana, and *Voorhees*, of Indiana; *Ox, Noble, Nugen Pendleton* and *Vallandigham*, of Ohio; and *Knapp* and *Robinson*, of Illinois.

There were 45 affirmative Democratic and 43 Republican votes. The vote was 93 affirmative to 65 negative votes. The majority was but 33. Had the Democracy divided or nearly so, the proposition would have been defeated. The opposite policy adopted. But they went *solid*, for the gold interest, and it prevailed.

Now, their party is responsible for all about its injustice, *after their Congressmen said their decisive votes, by which alone it was adopted!* Is not this dishonesty further to go?

Hold them to this record. Whatever of unfairness there is in the policy, let the blame for it rest where it belongs, *on their own party*. The Republicans have nothing to do with it, and will pay no heed to this charge. I trust that may not long be so. The issue of Democracy in its true significance, which I believe to be that of fraud, is before the people, and it is not for *us* to argue it. We simply ask that we may be no longer held responsible for a policy which we never advocated, and which has been the party of despotism and fraud. Let the people hold responsible the party which now rests its chance of success upon the ignorance of its followers and proposes to perpetuate the frauds which were under the head of Seymour and Blair. We demand peace and an honest administration, and under the head of peace we include a sound currency.

CONTINUED EVER SUBSEQUENT.

I also desire to say that I did not fully realize the gross character of the fraud in the statement of the real maximum debt of the United States, at a given date, until I read the speech of Hon. George S. Boutwell upon the Funding Bill, in the House of Representatives, which substantially agreeing with the exhibit I am about to make. The condition of active war and that of passive war, or peace, are widely different in fact, in law, but the condition of passive war did not cease, nor will it cease until every dollar of debt created by the war, and every dollar of the protection of legal State governments, elected by the ballots of freemen or freedmen—free or free by the results of the war, and not from the fear of violence or fraud by which they now be intimidated.

THE DEBT AS IT WAS IN 1865.

The accordance debt of the United States on the first day of April, 1865, as entered upon the books of the Treasury Department, amounted to $2,366,000,077. Four months later, on the 1st of August, 1865, the debt, as then ascertained, books amounted to $2,757,689,571; and the latter sum has been assumed of late to have been the debt of April 1st, 1865, although it is well known that such was very far from being the fact. These figures represent only the amount of debt ascertained and paid for the Treasury Department, but there existed at that date liabilities for a large sum not then entered, but for which the Government was bound as much as if the bonds had then been issued, and which have been issued since paid. At that time the Democratic party leaders asserted what they now find it convenient to ignore, that the war was over, and that the opposing to the country by the war was three months ago. They were then right; the true liability of the United States, caused by the war which the Democratic party, in other words, by assaulting failed to overthrow, amounted in the year 1866 to the sum of $3,287,783,329, and since that date the Republican party has paid over $300,000,000 on account of the principal of the entire debt, besides paying the interest.

THE DEBT AS REDUCED.

In proof of this statement, let us now review the financial history of the Government from April 1st, 1865, to June 30, 1868, a period of this fiscal year, a period of three years and three months of quasi peace.

AND FIRST AS TO REVENUE.

The receipts from the customs have been as follows:

April 1 to June 30, 1865	$ 30,014,387
July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866	179,046,651
July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867	176,417,810
July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868	163,500,000
Total	$547,978,848

INTERNAL REVENUE.

April 1865, to June 30, 1865	$ 42,998,823
July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866	309,226,482
July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867	265,040,474
July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868	180,000,000
Total	$812,266,779

MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

The receipts under this head have been derived from the following sources, enumerated in the order of their importance. First, Premiums on sales of gold, Second, Sales of military and naval stores, and of captured and abandoned property. Third, Direct taxes. Fourth, Tax on circulation of National Banks, &c., &c.

April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1865	$10,960,955
July 1, 1865, to " 30, 1866	67,762,511
" 1, 1866, to " 30, 1867	48,186,660
" 1, 1867, to " 30, 1868	49,800,000
Total	$176,749,949

RECAPITULATION.

Customs	$548,978,848
Internal Revenue	812,266,778
Miscellaneous	176,749,949
Total	$1,540,995,575

The above total, therefore, represents the exact amount which the Treasury of the United States has received from sources other than loans since April 1st, 1865.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE MONEY?

And now we come to the main question. In what manner has this sum of money, amounting to three-fifths the present amount of the public debt, been disposed of? That is a question which the people have a right to ask, and which I propose to answer—to answer in the investigation and exhibit which I am about to make in a manner which can be verified by any man who will take the pains to examine the finance reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury. Although active hostilities virtually ended with the surrender of Lee's army on the 9th of April, 1865, the expenses of the war did not and of necessity could not cease at once. The military force of the country, the army and the navy, and the pensioning of the soldiers, &c., in number and expense, and preparations had been made for prosecuting the war at all points with the greatest energy during the ensuing season.

WAR EXPENSES AFTER PEACE.

It was obviously impossible for the Government to say to the million of soldiers and sailors the moment the rebels laid down their arms—Go! we have no further use for you! To the sick, wounded and disabled—take care of yourselves! To the owners of hospital ships, vessels, and to those who had contracted in good faith to supply food, clothing and ordnance—we have no further use for your stores or your supplies! No all these matters were to be settled upon principles of justice, honor and humanity, and the expenses of the war, and the treasury found itself in a position of embarrassment and danger of which the people little appreciated. The credit of the Government had become greatly impaired, the 7 3-10 loan was selling at less than par, the 6 per cents, and all other means adopted for raising money during the preceding year had proved or were then proving inadequate. The finances were in April, 1865, accounts passed for payments—and for which bills had been rendered and twenty millions of dollars, while all the available cash funds, coin and currency which then overflowed the Treasury vaults was less, all told, than seventeen millions of dollars.

OUR CREDIT LOW.

Treasury vouchers, issued for supplies to the army and navy, were being sold with difficulty by their holders at from ten to twenty per cent. discount, the pay of the army itself was and had for months been in arrears. The leaders of Seymour and other rich Democrats were then abusing, as they had always refused, to subscribe for or to hold the bonds of the United States. In short the Treasury was so near to bankrupt that the only thing that the old officials, to whom almost alone these facts were known, dreaded the collapse which they feared might come at any day, and the speedy fall from power of internal revenue, the establishment of which had been only too long delayed, was beginning to prove effective, and the receipts from this source and from the renewal of subscriptions to the 7-10 loan gave the Administration ample relief for a time. The inevitable result was, however, that large payments, the liability for which naturally existing during the war, and which were properly part and parcel of the expenses of active war, were carried over into the war investing the 1st of April, 1865, and were paid from the enormous receipts of revenue of that year.

BACK PAY OF TROOPS.

This liability for back pay, for the pay of the troops to the date of their possible discharge—for their transportation, and for the settlement of contracts, formed a part of the debt of the United States on the 1st of April or on the 1st of August, 1865, as much as if it had all been settled and the bonds issued and entered upon the books of the Treasury Department. These disbursements, under the direction of the War Department, from the 1st of April, 1865, to the 30th of June, 1866, a period of only fifteen months, were as follows:

April 1 to June 30, 1865	$414,196,977
July 1 to September 30, 1865	165,399,237
October 1 to December 31, 1865	68,122,581
January 1, 1866, to June 30, 1866	50,897,923
Total 15 months	$698,546,078

During the same period the expenditures made under the direction of the Navy Department, were as follows:

April 1, 1865, to December 31, 1865	$58,847,889
January 1, 1866, to June 30, 1866	17,461,884
Total 15 months	$76,319,773

Is thus appears that the disbursements made under the direction of the Army and Navy Department during the fifteen months immediately succeeding April 1, 1865, with the prospect of the rebel armies surrendered, amounted to $774,865,851.

WE OWED THIS IN APRIL, 1865.

It is estimated that a very large proportion of this sum, not less than $300,000,000, was on account of expenses incurred or ordered from three to twelve months prior to the termination of active hostilities, and which had been allowed by the Treasury, and if unliquidated, simply by reason of great financial embarrassments. The remainder is made up mainly of the following items:

Pay of the army fifteen months	$296,000,000
Commissary and Quartermaster's Department, for subsistence and transportation, about	80,000,000
Medical and Hospital Department	17,857,000
Arrears of pay of discharged or deceased soldiers	16,189,000
Bounties	40,420,000
Prize money paid by Navy Department	3,873,072
	$454,841,883
Total	1,241,218,212

Ordinary expenses	$238,880,871

Including the cost of the late Indian war, and about $40,000,000 paid under the direction of the Interior Bureau for river and harbor improvement.

THE WAR AGAIN.

This is the sum and substance of all the charges of extravagance and waste. If it shall be claimed that the whole problem should be left out of the account, that the war, with only our income and our war interest will reach all the ground charges, the premiums on sales of gold, the loan incidental to the issue of bonds receipts, the only additions we have to make to the figures given in the Treasury report are about two-thirds of the interest on the debt, an average rate of forty per cent., say $12,000,000, and the settlement with them, say

Income, 3½ years	$1,540,000,583
And value of premium on gold in interest paid	112,000,000
Income in Currency	1,652,000,583
Amount paid	$462,793,329
Interest	458,184,983
Premium on gold	112,000,000
	1,032,218,312
Ordinary expenses, or a little less than $92,000,000 a year	$238,880,871

The expenses of the last fiscal year under the Democratic administration of James Buchanan amounted to $76,841,000

Equal to a Currency equivalent at the average of 140 for gold, the sale at which our expenditures would have been necessary expenses be reduced to gold $107,577,400

THE GOVERNMENT CHEAPER THAN BUCHANAN'S.

It therefore appears that the expenses of the Government under the direction of a Republican Congress, hampered by a hostile Executive, for the three years of peace, have been less than the expenses under the last year of Democratic rule, when the country was supposed to have exercised any honest expenditure in 1860, for we have five or six millions more pensioners to-day than we had then, and a navy to guard and control. If it shall be alleged that we have included all the expenses of the War Debt, and the liability for back pay, &c., ended after April, 1865, as war expenses, and that we have charged the Democratic party with the expenses of the Indian war, estimated at $40,000,000, and the river and harbor improvements, $40,000,000, for which we have made no allowance, I reply that the Republican party would fully offset this claim. The Democratic party would have charged the Republican Congress with extravagance in the matter of the last Democratic administration with the

WHERE BUCHANAN'S MONEY WENT.

But we are fully prepared to admit their charge of excessive expenditure against both administrations, and to show the disposition of Jefferson Davis, of $77,840,000 in gold, amounting to a present currency equivalent to $77,840,000 in gold, which he paid to the United States in order that they might wage war against the Government. The expenses of the Indian war, and the three rivers and harbor bills, for it had all been settled and the bonds issued and entered upon the books of the Treasury Department. These disbursements, under the direction of the War Department, from the 1st of April, 1865, to the 30th of June, 1866, a period of only fifteen months, were as follows:

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Is thus appears that the disbursements made without paying our debt, has, for the time being, prevented us from availing ourselves of the privilege of real payment and has kept our rate of interest very high; but let us keep our faith in the nation and not give up the idea of paying the debt within twenty or thirty years. We have paid $800,000,000 of our debt in the last three years, and at least $200,000,000 of extra interest, entirely attributable to the financial embarrassment of the Democratic party. One Republican member of Congress in Maine, one in Missouri, and I know not how many more, have been or will be reelected by their constituents solely because they were weak enough to be misled by the false counsels of false leaders.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

We have collected this billion of dollars under tax and tariff laws whose modifications in the revenue they have yielded. Judged upon their own merits they appear to have been enacted in haste, ill-considered and ill-digested, to make the burden of taxation much more oneerous than it need be. The internal revenue law has been revised and made simple, the tariff needs yet more to be simplified, in order that as much or more revenue may be derived from it, with less injury to the people who pay the tax imposed by the tariff, viz:—the consumers. That it was a necessity to tax, under all these difficulties, we have in three years paid one-quarter of our debt, shall we take fifty, forty, or thirty years to pay the balance, and by what system? Let us not listen to a proposal; let us not put upon our children a burden we can pay ourselves. We have resolved to pay, under heavy taxation, but had we not paid war debt and war interest—had we borrowed instead of paying—our debt would now be over $8,500,000,000.

REDUCTION OF TAXES.

We have reduced our taxes $167,000,000 per annum, and when George H. Pendleton alleges that the taxes now amount to $500,000,000 a year, he wilfully misstates what the taxes are to-day. We may well repeat the pertinent question put, we believe, by Hon. Wm. Whiting, "Are Democratic leaders Democratic enough to unconstitutionally attempting to destroy the credit of the nation, in order that we may be unable to obtain the money with which to pay them whatever sum which they propose to inaugurate?" But what is far more important, we have reduced expenditure.

For the year ending June 30, 1865 the expenses of the War Department were $1,031,323,000

For the year ending June 30, 1868, the entire expenses of the army proper, including pensions, army claims and other legacies of the war were $56,613,000

For the current year the estimates are less than $40,000,000

The expenses for the Navy Department for the year ending June 30, 1865 were $23,000,000

Year ending June 30, 1868 $6,770,000

Estimate for the current year $7,000,000

We are charged by Mr. Pendleton with heavy interest bills, but we reply that the interest of rebels and their friends in the South, and also of democrats of the whisky ring kept in office by Andrew Johnson.

STRENGTH OF THE COUNTRY.

We have ceased the rapid reduction of debt, and our taxes are not now excessive, but, perhaps ill-adjusted. At the present rate per head of less than $8 per annum, the debt will be liquidated at six per cent. for the next five years and at five per cent. thereafter, and with the natural increase of population, the growth of the country, and the new States now making application for admission, the average amount of $20 per head, while their value to the country as producers and consumers will be more than double what it is now, will be reached and our war expenses

income, 3½ years	$1,540,000,583
War interest paid	462,793,329
	458,184,983
	1,201,218,212

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Income, 3½ years	$1,540,000,583
And value of premium on gold in interest paid	112,000,000
Income in Currency	1,652,000,583
Amount paid

Weekly Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 14, 1868.

The discount market manifested a good deal of activity to-day. There was more than ordinary demand for loans, which was pretty freely met by the banks and private loan houses. It is thought that there is little prospect of any stringency this fall concurring to our money market. The banks are well provided for any contingency that may spring up in the course of trade, and can secure greater regularity in the supply of money adequate to the legitimate demands of business.

Local stocks are uncommonly quiet, there appearing few sellers, and the offerings are scarcely sufficient to afford any fresh quotations.

Money at the Eastern centers is in abundant supply at low rates. The *Tribune* of yesterday remarks that a large number of loans were marked up to five per cent. to-day, but the parties promptly paid them off and borrowed the money in other quarters at four per cent. and in some instances at three per cent. The Western cities are well supplied with currency, and at Chicago the remittances of funds back from the country are quite large, and the papers state that the crops can now be moved without further large drafts on the Eastern cities.

The *World* says the bear clique has commenced the stock-jobbing trick of borrowing all the stocks they can from brokers, then in turn borrowing on these same stocks from banks and other channels used by the Stock Exchange. This makes a scarcity of stocks and bulls the market for the bears to put out their sellers' options at higher prices. When the favorable time comes the bear clique will then return all these borrowed stocks on one day, thus compelling the bulls to run round for loans at a moment when these banks have engaged beforehand all the money they can. Thus they hope to create a flurry in the money market simultaneous with a general hammering of prices and other bear tactics to which Wall street is used.

—The Government bonds showed a fractional decline in the new fives. The old ones remained steady.

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Sept. 15.	Sept. 16.	Inc.	Dec.
6s 1881	114	114	—	—
5-20s 1865	113¾	113¾	—	—
5-20s 1864	109¾	109¾	—	—
5-20s 1865, (old)	111	111	—	—
5-20s 1865, (new)	107¾	107¾	—	—
5-20s 1867	109	108¾	—	¼
1868	109	108¾	—	¼
10-40s	104½	104¾	¼	—
Gold	144¾	144¾	¼	—

—The Philadelphia stock market is somewhat excited on Pennsylvania Railroad stock. A large business in it is reported at yesterday's Board. The *Ledger* observes that the sales of this stock have been greatly increased within the last three months, and there is reason to believe that a very large amount of the purchases within that time have been for New York account. It is well known that some of the great rail-way managers of that city have been considerably annoyed by the Pennsylvania road in its competition with them for the trade of the great West. It is quite in the line of the New York railway managers to buy out where they cannot otherwise drive their purposes and as frequent negotiations on points in difference with the Pennsylvania Company have proved unsatisfactory, it may be that overtures have been made, that they would find other and more direct means of affecting the unanimity desired—they would possess themselves of a controlling interest by buying up the stock. The town operations, in that style, in the recent attempt of the New York Central to swallow the New York and Erie, proves that the gigantic proportions of an undertaking of the sort is no bar to the effort to effect it. In buying up the control of the Pennsylvania Road, there is this important fact in favor of the proposition that did not, nor does not, exist with the New York and Erie. The Pennsylvania Road is a largely productive property, paying a big interest on its cost at anything like the present prices, whereas the New York and Erie has proved to be valueless beyond its indebtedness. In this connection it is worth considering whether the Pennsylvania Railroad stockholder of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should not be a further seller of its stock while a contingency of this kind to create a rival company wholly in the interest of a rival line. The business of the Company is rapidly increasing, its revenues for the eight months of the current year being over nine hundred thousand dollars in advance of the same period during time last year, guaranteeing a five per cent. dividend at the next semi-annual period, which after next, it will be the Philadelphia business men will see the day that they will sell it to their interests, as they can get such much higher figures than it is now selling for, when a few thousand shares more are picked up at low prices for the New York parties, the price to be good for the further amount necessary to have been controlled, will be a matter of little consideration. This matter is worth considering a little in advance.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY EVENING, September 11, 1868. }

During the past week trade has ruled quiet, and prices without much change. Since the commencement of the present week, however, a noticeable improvement in the aggregate amount of business. There is a little more doing in flour and groceries, and buyers are to be impressed that prices will still be lower, as the markets both East and West are lower. Grain is quiet and but little doing. The market for bacon and lard continues firm with a good demand. Butter is scarce and in demand at full prices. Eggs are scarce and in request.

The receipts of leading articles of produce by river and rail, since our last, were as follows: Flour 1,347 bbls; apples 84 bbls; cheese 1 boxes; corn 665 sacks; wheat 1,308 sacks, and other small packages.

We quote as follows, which are the current wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—There is a very fair supply on the market and demand good at $3 50@4 25 for choice to choice, and $2 00@3 25 for common.

BEANS—Market firm with a good demand. Sales 18,000 lbs sugar cured hams 21½c; 12,000 lbs shoulders at 14½c; 9,000 lbs rib sides at 16½c; 6,000 lbs clear sides at 18½c; 25 pieces lard at 20½@20½c ₱ lb; and 15 bbls mess pork at $31 50 ₱ bbl.

BEESWAX—Demand light and market firm, with sales reported of 35 bbls No. 1 at $1 45, and 2 bbls No. 2 at $1 20 ₱ gall.

BUTTER—Choice articles of butter are very scarce and sell higher. We quote choice to extra at 57@60c ₱ lb. A very choice article will readily command the latter figure.

CHEESE—There is a good demand with but light receipts. We quote guaranteed in demand at 20c. Dozen prices are tending upward.

CHICORY—The supply in the market is light, there is a good demand for rich cheese, prices are unchanged. We quote them at 18½@18½c; factory at 17@17½c; Hamburg at 16½c; Ohio Sweitzer at 21c; Limburg 20c, and Western Reserve at 18@18c.

CIDER—The receipts are improving and we quote sweet cider selling at 8@9c ₱ gall.

FEATHERS—Choice articles of geese feathers readily from store at 90@$1 00 ₱ lb, as to quality.

Groceries.

Business, generally, the past week has exhibited more activity than for some time past, and chants feel much encouraged at the prospects for a good fall trade. The volume of business is restricted to some extent by the continued fluctuations in gold, which necessarily curbs the value of many descriptions of foreign goods. The only particular change to note is advance in the finer grades of sugars. We give the following as the current prices for articles:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in bags, 38@40c; do, Mocha, 37@38c; Rio, fancy, 28@29c; prime, 27c; fair, 25c; good, 24@25c.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, 13½@14c; Cuba, 12½@13c; New Orleans, 10@11c; Granulated, 17c; Powdered, 17c; Crushed 17c; A, 16c; B coffee, 15½c; extra C, 15c; C 15c; Barbadoes, 14½c; Demerara, 15½@16c; Clarified, 13½@14½c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 98c@$1; Porto Rico, 95c; Cuba, 90c@$1; Demerara, 75c.

SYRUPS—Lower; 58c@$1 20; finer choice brands at $1 10; fair to good, 70@90c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 30; English Breakfast, do., $1 20@2 00; Imperial and Gunpowder, do., $1 20@2 00; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

SPICES—Carolina, 11½@12c; Pepper, 32c; Allspice, 15c; Cassia, 40c; Nutmegs, 120@135c.

VINEGAR—We quote new cider vinegar, in original packages, 75c; cider vinegar, 20@30c ₱ gall.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $22; No. 2 Shore, new No. 3 large, $12 50; Pickerel, $5. White fish Baltimore Herring, new, $10 00. No Herring in market.

SPICES—English Blocard 9c. American 8c. Sal Soda—Pepper, 8c; Cloves, 50c; Nutmegs, 85c; Cinnamon, 85c; Ginger, 35c. Allspice, 8c.

SALTPETRE—Refined, 9c. Van Hanegan & Co.'s, Chemilive, 10c; Babbett's, 12½c; Oakley's, 11½c; Cross & Blackwell's, 22@23c; Rosin 5@7c.

CANDLES—Concentrated Lye $8 25.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 17c; full weight mould candles, ₱ lb 16c.

SOAP—Castile, 16c.

OILS—Linseed, 98c@$1 00; Minila, 95c@$1 45.

PAINTS & LEAD—From store 12½c.

SHOT—Per bag $2 50.

STARCH—Madison, 8c; Magnolia starch, 12½c; Gloss, 12½c; Corn starch, 13½c; Satin 12½@c.

SODA—The receipts are light and prices tending upward. We quote from country wagons at 10@12c ₱ lb as to quality.

SALT—From store, $3 50@$3 75 ₱ bbl.

SEEDS—Sales at $3 00@4 00 ₱ bu as to quality.

TOBACCO—There is more doing in flour, but the market has still a declining tendency. The receipts of new spring wheat flour thus far have given good satisfaction. We quote choice spring wheat family $10 50@11; choice ₱ bbl, and medium $9 ₱ barrel. Rye flour sells at $6 75 ₱ barrel. The mills are generally running to their full capacity, and have a good demand for their products. We quote Feed and other coarse mill prices as follows:

Extra family flour, in barrels, $10 50; in sacks $10 ₱ bbl; double extra family flour in barrels, $11 00 ₱ bbl, and in sacks $10 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The transactions in grain are extremely limited. During the past week prices have altered but little. Outside of the mills there is very little inquiry for wheat, and we quote them as fairly supplied with winter at $2 05@2 10, and with white wheat at $2 10@2 15 ₱ bushel. Corn is firm at $1 11 ₱ bushel. Oats, by the car load, command 65@66c, ₱ bushel, and from store, 66@70c, ₱ bushel. Rye is selling at $1 38@1 40 ₱ bushel, from first hands. Barley is quiet, and a very choice article would readily command $2 ₱ bushel, and second quality, $1 80 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—There is a good demand for whisky, with but light stock in store. Prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote common rectified ₱ gallon $1 25; half rye and half corn ₱ gallon $1 75; old Monongahela rye, two years old, ₱ gallon, $2 50; high wines ₱ gallon $1 55.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, September 17, 1868. }

BUSINESS—The market yesterday exhibited a fair degree of activity. Buyers were more inclined to operate. The result is we have a fair amount of transactions to record. The Eastern dispatches furnish the following: Philadelphia—Prime light straw to white, 28c; standard white, 26c; crude, including packages, 20c. New York—Prime light straw to white, 28c; standard white, 30c; crude, bulk, 10½@15c. Old City—The market was inactive at $1 10@1 15 on broad gauge. Crude, 10c. Petroleum—Market dull and but little doing; 60 bbls of refined, but holders want $3 75 ₱ bbl.

CRUDE—The principal sales were on spot. We can report the following: Sales 1,000 bbls bulk spot at 11½c; sales 1,000 bbls do at 11@11½c; sales 2,000 bbls do at 10½c; sales 2,000 bbls do at 11c; sales 600 bbls do at 11c; sales 2,000 bbls tank oil at 11c; sales 1,000 bbls spot at 11c; sales 55 bbls Smith's Ferry oil, barrels returned, 11¼c ₱ gallon. The receipts were 2,340 bbls.

REFINED OIL—The market was an active one, the sales in the aggregate amounting to 18,000 bbls, as follows: 1,000 bbls standard white, Philadelphia; 500 bbls October, 500 bbls November, 2m; Salem, 1,000 bbls do September, buyer's option, 28¾c; 1,000 bbls do September, buyer's option, 28¾c. Sales 1,500 bbls, a line, 500 bbls September, 500 bbls October, and 500 bbls do November, 29¼c. Sales 500 bbls October 27¼c. Sales 1,000 bbls 29c. Sales 1,000 bbls do 2-30c. Sales 3,000 bbls September, 28¾c, and 2,000 bbls do same figures. Sales 1,000 bbls September, 29c. Sales 1,000 bbls all the year, seller's option, 27½c. Sales 1,500 bbls September, 29¾c. Sales 2,000 bbls October, 29¼c, and 1,000 bbls do 29c.

LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, September 17, 1868. }

Since our last report nothing of moment has transpired worthy the attention of the trade.

Stock generally is in fair demand with no change in prices.

Rough Leather—Has improved somewhat. With the small concession in prices buyers have been taking hold quite freely, leaving our market bare of all kinds suitable for harness is in better demand and brings higher prices than any other grade.

Finished Harness—Continues scarce and very firm in price. Orders are still pouring in from all parts of the West with a sprinkling from the East.

This unprecedented demand for harness is hard to account for. The people West must have been in great need of harness, but without the means of buying. The splendid crops all through the Mississippi Valley have made our city the means of buying. The splendid crops all through the Mississippi Valley have made our city the means of buying. The splendid crops all through the Mississippi Valley have made our city farmer measurably easy in money matters and probably among other purchases they have been replacing their worn out harness with a new set. At all events whatever may cause the demand is in no wise speculative as the leather all finds its way to the manufacturers and from them to the consumer. This certainly denotes a very healthy condition in this branch of the leather trade.

Wax Upper remains without change; demand good and prices firm.

Oak sole, Red sole and other descriptions of shoe leather in moderate request, without change in price.

Hides—Green Salt, suitable for harness, and middle weight sole are in better demand than lighter wights. While the Chicago market is dull, with a shade lower figures, our market remains unchanged. The demand is good and prices firm.

Tanners' Oil—Is without change in price.

Bank Oil has of late been so poor that tanners buy Straits almost exclusively, preferring to pay a few more cents per gallon, than to be annoyed with impure and gummy oil.

From George H. Anderson & Co. we have the following current quotations

LEATHER.

Oak sole, heavy	@	Extra shaved h'y's.	@
Oak sole, middle and light	@	Black grain & glaze p doz.	@
	@	Fair bridle ₱ doz.	@
Harness leather	@	Saddle leather	@
Hand leather	@	No. 1 do	@
Waxed upper ₱ ft.	@	Shoe skirting	@
Wax Kip	@	Red sole B. A.	@
Hand leather	@	No. 1 Calf skins ₱ doz.	@
No. 1 oak harness	@		@

HIDES.

Green salted	@	Tanners' oil, best	@
Green slunters	@	Tanners' oil, No. 1	@
Dry Flint	@	Calcutta Slaughter	@
Salted Texas	@	Kip	@
Green Calf	@		

PITTSBURGH COAL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, September 12, 1868. }

In calling upon the various coal firms bringing coal in by rail, and doing business in the city, we find them moderately busy, the local fall trade not having set in.

Prices are firm and remain at our former quotations. The demand which existed a few weeks ago from the north and northwest for Pittsburgh coal has to a great extent fallen off, this is caused by the miners in the Mahoning and other districts, who had been on a strike, resuming work at the old prices.

We find on inquiring that the mines in our own region, are quiet and working steadily and the prospect is that there will be no interruption this fall from strikes among the miners. Coal operators on the Monongahela and Youghlogheny rivers have been making extensive preparations for doing a large business this fall, and should the water permit we have no doubt but this fall business will come up to any previous one, since the close of the war.

We have no change to note in the price of Anthracite coal.

Mr. J. D. Mahon, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Anthracite Coal Company, is now in the city. He informs us that he is arranging to handle about 200 tons of that coal per day. It will be placed in barges here and shipped to Cincinnati, Louisville and Belton We give the current quotations of Bituminous and Anthracite Coal:

BITUMINOUS.

Family Coal, (Del.)	10c
Blacksmithing	9½c
Coal in yard	8c
Nut coal, (Del.)	8c
Nut coal in yard	7c
Slack, (Del.)	5c

Coal by car load at Union Depot, Liberty st.

Prices in Allegheny City 1c ₱ bushel higher than above quotations.

Anthracite, Lehigh, Shamokin, Mount Carmel and Coal Ridge at $9 ₱ ton ₱ car load or in yards, and $9 50@10 ₱ ton, delivered in the city, according to distance.

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, September 19, 1868. }

The demand for window glass continues fair for the season, and we have to report small sales at 40 per cent. off the list, and by car load $4 60@4 65 per 100 lbs. Green glass is scarce and very little can be had at the outside price.

About half the factories in the city are at work, and the remainder will probably go into operation during this month. Our city manufacturers have already stocked the yards of their glass during the past five years, so that foreign or Eastern glass does not command any higher price in any of the markets of this country than our best Pittsburgh brands. The only inducement to purchasers importers can offer is price, and the Pittsburgh manufacturers, we think, have acted wisely in keeping prices at so low a rate that all importations of common cylinder glass have netted a loss to the importer during the past year. We trust they will continue to improve, if it be possible, and keep prices at fair rates, so that Pittsburgh will be recognized everywhere as the great glass manufacturing point of the world.

The card rates are as follows:

	24 quality.	1st quality.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	5 50	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	6 00	7 00
10 by 14 to 12 by 15		8 00
13 by 18 to 16 by 24		8 50
15 by 22 to 18 by 30		10 00
20 by 30 to 24 by 30		12 00
24 by 36 to 24 by 40		13 50
26 by 36 to 30 by 42		15 00

DOUBLE THICK CHARGED BY DOUBL ABOVE RATES.

All fractions of inches shall be counted as full inches, and all sizes not specified in the classification shall be charged according to bracket, indicated by greatest length or breadth.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, September 19, 1868. }

Trade opening somewhat and our jobbers are now receiving their Fall goods, and the middle of the month will probably find them busy.

We note no change of any moment, as the recent flurry in the price of prints has ended, and prices to-day are as below:

SHEETINGS.

Anchor	17 c	Idaho	16½c
Atlantic	16½c	Lonsdale	15 c
Augusta	14 c	Penn	17 c
Eagle	17 c	Pocahontack	16½c

PRINTS.

American	13 c	Dunnell	13½c
Lancaster	13 c	Manchester	12½c
Conestoga	13½c	Wamsutta	19 c
Allen	13½c	Troy	17½c

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20 c	Manchester	20 c
Pacific	20 c		

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, September 19, 1868. }

There continues a large demand for crackers, but prices have not undergone any change for some time past. We quote Marvin's card rates as follows:

Boston Crackers	11	Cream Crackers	20
Wine	11	Graham Wafers	12
Soda	11	Sugar Wafers	12
Oyster	10½	Ginger Snaps	17
Water	10	Pilot Bread	10
Butter	11	Cracker Meal	11
Sugar	12½	Almond Nutts	20
Sugar Cakes	12	Sweetly Crackers	20
Jumbles	20	Scotch Biscuit	16
Lemon Bullcuit	16	French Crackers	30

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, September 19, 1868. }

The following are the card prices:

Spun Rolls	70@	71 Ladies' Twist	$1 00@1 10
Union Twist	71@	75 Rough & Ready	80@1 10
Flounders	70@	75 Scotch Snuff	60@ 65
Twists	60@	62 Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 85
Navy	90@	95 Rappee Snuff	60@ 65
Virginia Aromatic	90@1 00	Cut and Dry	62@ 70
Diamond Twist	90@1 00		

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, September 19, 1868. }

The market is steady at the following quotations:

Braziers' Copper 30x60 inches	35c
Bolt Copper	38c
Sheathing Zinc inches	22 lbs
Copper bottoms, in large quantities, with 5 ₱ cent. off	40c
Ingot Copper	

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1868. }

CATTLE—During the past week the market for cattle has ruled rather dull and inactive, with a full supply in the pens. Advices from the East have not been of a character to inspire confidence, hence shippers have operated sparingly, and with more than usual caution. Eastern buyers are yet afraid to take hold, as many of them have lost considerably on last week's purchases. Such a state of affairs could not but weaken prices, and in many instances drovers preferred the chances in the Eastern markets to making concessions here, especially for choice stock. Medium and feeders were in moderate request, at low figures. A few bulls sold at $2 25@3 50 ₱ hundred. The number of cattle reported as sold in our issue of Saturday morning last was 559 head, at from $3 75@7 00, and one extra lot at $8 50 ₱ hundred. Since then the sales foot up 770 head at $5 @7 25 ₱ hundred. The sales for the past four weeks were as follows:

August 27	1,027	$3 00@7 50
Sept. 3	1,078	3 00@7 12
Sept. 10	1,140	4 25@7 87
Sept. 17	770	3 00@7 25

The reported sales since our last were as follows:

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price
Hoagland	D Moore	17	18,000	@ 7 37
J Berry	J Noble	18	19,440	@ 7 20
Hazlewood	M Miller	23	21,900	@ 7 50
A Crawford	G Diller	24	20,375	@ 7 10
A Crawford	Buckwalter	26	19,625	@ 7 35
J Hoon	J Auil	40	34,975	@ 7 25
Smith & Bine	Ware & Co	21	18,025	@ 7 00
Brindle	M Moore	18	15,025	@ 7 25
Ragsdale	Moore & Wright	48	56,475	@ 6 37
Hedges & T	J Auil	18	18,000	@ 7 00
Head	T Lamb	2	3,375	@ 6 00
McClure	Ware & Co	20	19,125	@ 7 00
Smith & Bine	Ware & Co	23	18,050	@ 6 50
W Duffy	J Auil	22	24,450	@ 7 00
A Fraser	H Mayne	20	19,500	@ 7 00
Hedges & T	Auil & Co	15	11,000	@ 7 75
Hazlewood	M Miller	25	21,900	@ 7 50
Stoner	W Duffy	25	19,625 sd by ind	@ 7 00
J McClane	M Moore	18	15,525	@ 7 25
Holmes, L & Co	Hiller	34	39,325	@ 7 00
Holmes, L & Co	Auil & Co	16	15,575	@ 7 00
Hedges & T	Auil & Co	16	15,850	@ 7 00
Beam	G Marks	18	21,950	@ 6 75
Holmes, L & Co	Auil & Co	18	19,150	@ 7 00
Head	J H Zellers	19	18,275	@ 6 25
Hedges	J Landis	17	18,000	@ 7 00
Hedges & T	J Auil & Co	17	18,875	@ 5 00
Holmes, L & Co	J Rambo	20	19,450	@ 7 00
Holmes, L & Co	R Mayne	24	16,000	@ 6 00
Holmes, L & Co	Cox Marks	54	58,000	@ 6 25
Holmes, L & Co	J Rambo	20	19,000	@ 6 25
Holmes, L & Co	S Miller	31	29,575	@ 6 00
Holmes, L & Co	Gilchrist & Co	16	15,575	@ 6 00
Hedges & Taylor	G Marks	18	19,775	@ 6 12
Hedges & Taylor	H Zellers	16	19,375	@ 7 00
Hedges & Taylor	H Erisman	32	31,050	@ 7 50
Hedges & Taylor	H Bender & Co	72	78,875	@ 6 00
W Morris	H Kennedy & Co	70	77,300	@ 6 00
H Garvey	Rover	2	1,900	@ 6 00
Hershey & Co	B McGarvey	25	24,000	@ 7 25
Thompson	P Klemens & Co	108	116,050	@ 6 56
H McGarvey	J Herron	11	8,750	@ 6 00
Maypole	J Evans	37	37,000	@ 6 20
Hazlewood	P Klemens & Co	25	26,575	@ 6 87
Hazelwood	P Klemens & Co	70	74,475	@ 6 00
Hedges & T	H Black	21	21,000	@ 6 00
A J Zeigler	J Smith	19	18,175	@ 6 50
Henderson	J Evans	21	20,800	@ 6 62
Crouse & Co	J Rambo	20	19,000	@ 6 00
H Bartlett	J N Pidcock	2 lb	1,800	@ 3 00

SHEEP—The market has been fairly supplied with sheep and lambs during the week, but they were generally of a poor quality. The best in the market would hardly average 90 lbs. Anything of a good character sold readily at full prices. The sales of sheep from Wednesday evening last to-day foot up 3,000 head, at prices ranging from $3 00@4 00 ₱ hundred. Sales since were 4,150 head at from $2 87½@4 50 ₱ hundred. Only one lot sold at over $3 75 ₱ hundred. The sales for the past four weeks were as follows:

August 27	12,171	$2 75@4 00
September 3	11,412	2 80@4 00
September 10	5,866	2 75@3 25
September 17	3,000	2 87½@4 50

We have the following sales reported:

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price
Hamlin	W Hill	109	9,042	@ 3 50
Hedges & Taylor	J C Lloyd	105	8,275	@ 3 50
Snyder	J C Lloyd	106	8,210	@ 3 50
Hedges & Taylor	J C Lloyd	100	8,175	@ 3 50
M M Maguire	A Watson	93	7,440	@ 4 12
J N Wright	Wesley Hedges	74	5,810	@ 3 50
Myers & Neely	E Barkley	50	20,190	@ 4 00
Hughes	Wesley Hedges	50	4,000	@ 3 50
Shepler	C Pierce	72	5,475	@ 3 50
Smith & Bine	Ware & Co	25	2,000	@ 3 50
Hedges & Taylor	Wesley Hedges	54	4,050	@ 3 50
Hedges & Taylor	Wesley Hedges	50	4,000	@ 3 50
Holmes, L & Co	Wesley Hedges	183	20,150	@ 3 50
Orr & Williams	Wesley Hedges	100	18,400	@ 3 75
T Lamb	Wesley Hedges	12	2,400	@ 3 50
D Hoiser	Wesley Hedges	54	9,900	@ 3 87
Turner & Jackson	Crouse, E & Co	102	9,180	@ 3 50
W M Tildon	Crouse, E & Co	106	22,500	@ 11 12
W M Tildon	Crouse, E & Co	106	22,310	@ 11 12
W Campbell	Crouse, E & Co	73	15,400	@ 11 12
R S Cook	Crouse, E & Co	42	9,400	@ 11 12
Smith & Hine	Crouse, E & Co	42	9,000	@ 11 12
Holmes, L & Co	J N Pidcock	37	6,475	@ 3 50
J M Peyton	Gilchrist & Co	150	31,950	@ 11 12
Smith & Bine	Orr & Williams	19	1,630	@ 3 25
T Lamb	J Smith	106	19,125	@ 3 50
Holmes & Laff	E Smith	94	9,960	@ 3 87
Holmes & Laff	E Smith	106	20,670	@ 4 00
John McKee	E Smith	75	14,075	@ 4 00

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, September 14, 1868. }

There were very few choice or prime cattle on sale to-day though the market was fairly supplied with a large number of medium and lower grades. Prices of prime cattle were fully sustained. The best butchers' stock sold at 7¼@7½c, with some few extra at 7¾c ₱ lb. Holders of the common and low grades were obliged to accept lower rates. Stock cattle were in lighter supply and in good demand at 4½@5½c, according to quality and condition. There were not as many bulls offering, and the demand has fallen off considerably, and we quote them at 2¾@3½c ₱ lb. The number reported as sold this week foots up 969 head, against 940 head last week. The following sales are reported:

Sheitersantel & Flinner	12	head	common	
Butler county	27	head	common	
Riney Dutcan	27	head	heifers and steers	
from Trumbull county, Ohio, at $4 50 to $5 60.				
Wicks & Co., sold 27 head common Butler				
county steers and heifers, at 3 to 4c.				
Kraus & Haas, 60 head Ohio stock at 6 to 6½c.				
Peter Hartman 25 head Green county cows,				
heifers and steers at $5 00@7 00.				
J Rothchilds 16 Ohio heifers at $5 50@6 50; 18				
head Butler county stock at $5 50@5 75.				
Myers & Neely 82 head Fayette and Greene				
county steers at prices ranging from 5@6c.				
Emerick & Co. 7 head fresh cows at $65 00 ₱				
head; 14 head fat cattle at $5 00@6 00.				
Hedges & Taylor 60 head Ohio and Illinois				
cows, heifers and steers at $4 50@7 00.				
Nicholas Carr 20 head cows, heifers and steers				
at $5 00@6 75.				
James Hanlin 19 head Washington cows,				
heifers and steers at $4 50@6 62; 3 bulls at $2 75.				
Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 40 head mixed stock at				
$4 00@7 25.				
Timminey & Lohman, 53 head Pennsylvania				
and Ohio stock at $4 50@7.				
S. Marks & Bro., 67 head Ohio and Kentucky				
stock at $6 75@7 25.				
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 24 head mixed				
Ohio stock at $4@5 25; 9 of Washington county				
stock for Carter at $5 50@4 50; 20 head for an-				
other party at $5@6 25.				
Greenwald & Cohen, 58 head good Ohio steers				
and heifers at $6@7 75; sold 20 head Ohio stock				
for Carnes at $6@6 50; and 20 Pennsylvania				
stock for another party at $5@5 75.				
L. & J. Shamberg, 49 head of Washington and				
Green county stock at $5 75@7 50.				
A. Katz sold 21 head scalawags at $2 50@3 50;				
22 head fairish stock at $4 50@5 50.				

Sheep—There was a fair supply of sheep on sale to-day, and with a good retail demand the market ruled steady, and last week's prices were well sustained. One small lot of extra Washington county wethers, averaging a fraction over 114 lbs brought 5½c ₱ lb, and a much larger number of the same kind could have been sold at the same price, as many of our butchers pay out a big price when they can get a nice fat bunch of sheep, and by the way there were but few of this kind offering. As will be seen by reference to the sales the great proportion of the sheep on sale, sold at from $1@4 ₱ head, and there is now but little difference in the price of Sheep and Lambs. The sales foot up 2,846 head and are reported as follows:

Stalcky & Bro. sold 170 head for Holmes, at $1 50@2 00; 65 head sheep for Wicks & Co., Butler county, at 500@2 50; 150 head of sheep and lambs, on their own account, at $1 00@4 00 ₱ head.

Fowler, Emmell & Co., 450 head from Mercer county; sold sheep at $1 00@4 00 ₱ head; lambs at 50c@$3 00.

Adam Eckert, 140 head Armstrong county sheep at $2 00@3 75; lambs at $1 50@3 75.

Wm. Young, 28 head Lawrence county sheep at 5c ₱ lb.

Gaffin & Bro., 140 head Lawrence county sheep and lambs at $1 00@3 00.

Garwin & Brother, 170 head Butler county sheep and lambs.

Shellenstantal & Finner, 245 Butler county sheep and lambs, at 5@5½c.

C. Thompson, 170 Mercer county sheep, at $1 50@3 50 ₱ head.

McAllister sold 120 head Ohio lambs for Ovlatt at from $2@3 00.

Jacob Baum, 75 sheep at $2@4 75, and lambs at an average of $1 90.

John Beeler, 80 sheep at $2@4 75, and lambs at an average of $1 75.

L. F. Neely sold 52 head Washington county wethers, 32 of which averaged 111, at an average of 5½c.

James Duncan 254 sheep and lambs, from Trumbull county, Ohio, the former at $3 25@ 5 75; lambs at $2 25.

Stewart Hunter, 50 sheep, on commission, for G. M. Teeman, at an average of $1 50.

J. C. Frazee 93 head Washington county lambs at an average of $1 87½.

Wicks & Co. 220 Butler county sheep and lambs at from $1@2 50.

Emmiger sold 70 head sheep—unsold.

Hogs—There is a fair retail demand, and prices are unchanged, ranging from $10@11 ₱ cwt for good to prime heavy averages. Emerick & Co. bought 16 head from Marks & Bro. at $10 50@11 00, and 16 head for Myers & Neely at 10½c.

Live Stock at Chicago.

Cattle—During the past week the market for cattle has ruled dull, and prices have favored buyers. During the week there has been a reduction of 75@85, as might reasonably have been expected, when a supply of 8,500 head forced itself upon the limited market, whilst at the same time there still existed a decidedly strong prejudice against Western beeves, which would of itself have been sufficient to produce a mething of a "panicky" feeling, but taken in connection with the fact that in New York, Boston, Albany and Pittsburgh, values have depreciated 1@2½c ₱ lb, there is no occasion for surprise at the unfavorable turn the market has taken. The losses of drovers have been severe—swallowing up in a trice the profits of the two preceding weeks—and leaving many in a condition in which it will be impossible to resume operations except on the most limited scale. The attendance of buyers was smaller than is usual at this season of the year, and from no quarter was there at any time anything like urgency in the demand. The offerings were of good quality, much better than the average, and embraced not a few extra lots of prime steers, for which there is considerable demand, but all agreed to adhere strictly to card rates, from which considerable concessions have lately been made. The quotations now are nominally that a further advance will take place soon.

The card rates are given below.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, September 19, 1868. }

The following are the card rates:

IRON.

Common Bar size	3½@ 4c
Horse Shoe	5 @ 5½c
Round Edge	4½@ 5c
Half Oval and Half Round	4½@ 5c
Round and Square	4½@ 5c
Rods	5 @ 5½c
Half Oval and Half Round	4½@ 5c
Half Oval	4½@ 5c
Tank Iron	5½

All sheets over 24 in. wide, 1c ₱ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 00
8d and 9d	4 50
6d and 7d	5 00
4d	6 00
3d	7 00
2d	8 00
Finish—1½ inch	10 00
Finishing Nails—1¼, $8 00; 1, $10 00.	

ABATEMENT.

Nails—125c ₱ keg off, in lots of 100 kegs and upwards.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, September 19, 1868.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868.

TERMS:

One copy, per year $2 00
To clubs of twenty, per year 1 50
One copy extra to the getter-up of the club.

GENERAL SWEITZER.

A week or two ago, we stated that Gen. J. BOWMAN SWEITZER had determined to cast his influence in favor of GRANT, and that he would avail himself of some suitable occasion to give his reasons and define his position. Such an occasion was afforded at the convention of soldiers, without party distinction, held in City Hall last evening, to organize an Independent Veteran Corps for the support of GRANT and COLFAX.

General SWEITZER's speech, printed in another column, has the genuine ring. It is the voice of the true patriot and brave man, and will stir his old comrades like the bugle call on the tented field. General SWEITZER does not mince matters, but calls things, and men, too, by their right names. Having fought traitors he can tell one at sight; and having seen real war, when he tells his fellow-citizens that the South means war over again, and that the renewal of the struggle can be prevented only by the election of GRANT, his words should be heeded as solemn words of warning. And we believe they will be; that thousands of his old comrades and fellow-citizens will join him in the noble resolve to "never mind about party," but support the man who has been found "true in every trust."

The influence of General SWEITZER in the canvass will not be trifling. The opposition know this. Nor will his motives be questioned. If there is a man on earth who has a right to be independent, it is the soldier who helped to fight the rebellion down and the good old flag up. In this General SWEITZER did his whole duty. Like thousands of others he hoped the action of the Democratic party would command his respect and its candidates his support. He and they have been disappointed. There was, therefore, no other course open but the one he has chosen—a choice that has already been seconded by many, and will be adopted by thousands of others.

THEN AND NOW.

The only difference between the attitude that the Southern leaders occupied in 1860 and that they occupy to-day may be summed up in a few words. In 1860 their speeches were full of threats of secession in case ABRAHAM LINCOLN was chosen President. In making these threats they were encouraged by Northern Democrats, who aided them in precipitating the Southern States into rebellion. Foremost in the Southern wing were WISE, TOOMBS, VANCE, the RHETTS, YANCEY, COBB, YERGER, SEMMES, HAMPTON, FORREST, PRESTON and FLOYD. These men, some of whom have passed from the scene of their failure, encouraged and abetted by a Democratic President, plotted against the life of the nation. In aiding the Southern rebels, however, the Democrats of the North pursued a consistent course; they had encouraged the display of plantation manners on the floor of the Senate; defended the utterances of the Southern leaders, even when menacing the Government; therefore it was perfectly natural that they should encourage them in the prosecution of the war. Very many belonging to the party assisted to sustain the Government, but the leaders opposed it, and those who did not oppose the Government openly counselled cowardly compromises. Foremost among these was HORATIO SEYMOUR. But in spite of all the assistance rendered the rebels by men of this class, the Government vindicated its power, and the rebels were compelled to lay down their arms.

The wheel of time has revolved, bringing with it a revolution even more wonderful than that which marked 1863 as compared with 1860. At the conclusion of the war, the people of the South and North alike professed to be weary of the conflict. In the beginning of 1866, had any one declared that ere three years should elapse the South would be preparing for another war, he would have been regarded as a lunatic. The future historian will record that "there can be no doubt whatever that the seeds of dissension were sown a *second* time by the leaders of the Democratic party, who, instead of uniting their efforts with the Republicans, and striving to accommodate the differences which were more sectional than national, fomented fresh troubles, dwelt upon the grievances, and the aroused passions of the Southern people."

Thus, in 1868, we have the unrepentant rebels clamoring, not for redress of real or fancied grievances, not for rights that the issues of the war deprived them of, but for *the acknowledgment of the principles which they failed to secure in a resort to arms!* In 1866, we have HAMPTON, FORREST, TOOMBS, VANCE, COBB, SEMMES and PRESTON demanding full recognition of State rights, the power to reward or punish their former slaves, and exemption from the action of the general Government. In making these demands they are aided and abetted, in fact they derive their strength from the sympathy of the Democratic party. At the head of this party, occupying the position of standard-bearer, we find HORATIO SEYMOUR, who, whatever may be said of him, is consistent in his course in this respect. He who in 1861 counselled a compromise with the rebels, and was willing to grant them their utmost demands, is now as ever ready to champion their cause. The feeling that moves a loyal, earnest man who gave his time, his money and his blood in defense of the Government, to shrink from the association of unrepentant rebels, is unknown to the champion of secession. A common aim and a common understanding render them of one disposition.

Where is the chief whose resolution and courage crushed the rebellion? Mingling with scheming politicians, engaged in intrigue? Trafficking in the sale of the principles underlying the foundation of the Government? Purchasing the friendship of those who strove their uttermost to overthrow it, at the expense of dignity, self respect and honor? He stands in 1868, as he stood at the beginning and the ending of the war, a firm, unflinching supporter of the Government. He also is the leader, and standard bearer of a party, surrounded by those whom he led to victory through the smoke and carnage of an hundred battles. Compare these two leaders and their respective parties; contrast their positions in 1860 and 1868. The one is the insidious enemy of the Republic, while the other is hailed as her glorious and successful defender.

AN ARGUMENT THAT DON'T HOLD WATER.

All the disorders in the Southern States are attributed to the reconstruction acts. Democratic journals and Democratic orators assert that ton the enforcement of these acts we may attribute the lawlessness which characterizes Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas. To what are we to attribute the deeds of violence, the cold-blooded murders that are committed daily in Kentucky? The reconstruction laws do not apply to Kentucky. And yet the work of murder, pillage and incendiarism is making fearful progress there. In one single township the loss by incendiarism amounts to half a million dollars, while the details of the outrages committed on Union people suspected of entertaining Republican sentiments are too shocking for publication. Not satisfied with murdering loyal citizens, the supporters of SEYMOUR and BLAIR drag defenseless women from their beds at the dead hour of night, strip them of their clothing, and apply a coat of tar to their bodies.

It would be impossible for us to enumerate the atrocities perpetrated in Kentucky during the last month. These outrages are committed upon the Union people alone. And yet the Democratic press and Democratic speakers have the effrontery to assert that a special hostility to the reconstruction laws alone animates the Southern people. Since these laws do not affect Kentucky more than Pennsylvania, will they explain why that State seems given over to the spirit of rebellion? Will they explain why the KU-KLUX of Kentucky are even more violent than the organization in Tennessee? And how does it happen that SEYMOUR and BLAIR are so strong there?

GENERAL GRANT.

The more the country knows of General GRANT as a man the better he is liked. Of him as a leader of our armies and his course since he compelled the rebellion to surrender to him, the country has clear and perfectly satisfactory knowledge, and the admiration for and confidence in him are not limited to party lines.

A letter written by General GRANT to his father, dated at Milliken's Bend, La., April 21st, 1863, has just made its appearance. It was written when he was preparing to fasten on Vicksburg, in the early days of the splendid campaign which cut the main artery that supplied the rebellion with life. The main portion of the letter is devoted to the purchase of cotton, the policy of the Government, and his own views concerning permits to speculators. The following quotation, like everything else from his pen, is so indicative of the true man of sense, that it needs not one word of comment:

> "I give no permits to buy cotton, and if I find any one engaged in the business I send them out of the department and seize their cotton for the Government. I have given a few families permission to leave the country and to take with them so far as Memphis their cotton. In doing this I am but little troubled by unprincipled speculators, who have successfully smuggled themselves along with the army in spite of orders prohibiting them, and have been compelled to suspend this favor to persons anxious to get out of Dixie."

It is to the concluding portion of the letter—a more perfect mirror of THE MAN than anything we have yet had—to which we desire to draw special attention. It is this:

> "I never expect to have an army under my command whipped, unless it is so badly whipped and can't help it, but I have no idea of being driven to do a desperate or foolish act by the howlings of the press. It is painful to me, as a matter of course, to see the course pursued by some of the papers. But there is no one less disturbed by them than myself. I have never sought a large command, and have no ambitions ends to accomplish. Were it not for the very natural desire of proving myself equal to anything expected of me, and the evidence my removal would afford that I was not thought equal to it, I would gladly accept a less responsible position. I have no desire to be an object of envy or jealousy, nor to have this war continue. I want, and will do my part toward it, to put down the rebellion in the shortest possible time, without expecting or desiring any other recognition than a quiet approval of my course.
>
> "I beg that you will destroy this letter; at least do not show it."

If we knew no more of Gen. GRANT than this letter permits us, we should not be at fault as to the kind of man he is. He desired nothing—he expected nothing—except success; after that quiet. He is not moved by a desire for that which men usually most strive for. There is no trace of ambition or selfishness, but the ambition to do fully, completely and speedily his duty, and for the "quiet approval" of his course. "I want and will do my part to put down the rebellion," are golden words that indicate the strong individuality and perfect self-reliance of Gen. GRANT. He did his "part." He won success and with it fame everywhere. It was through great ability that he did it—great qualities that make him equal to any duty, and that cause his character to polish like steel. His aims are all true, and the nation feels that whatever power ever falls to his hands will be faithfully exerted for its good. It was so in his rapid ascent, as army after army was given to him, till all of them fell to his command, when he wielded the whole power of the Government as absolutely as any man in any country ever did. The grip of his will and the crushing force of his plans, as shown by his achievements, fully prove GRANT's intellectual power, while his humanity, conscientious rectitude in all things, and perfect sense of justice at all times, prove that his heart well matches his mind.

As a candidate, GRANT is stronger than any party. The reason is obvious. The mass of the people perceive that he is as worthy of confidence and support now as when he was crushing the life out of the rebellion. He is the same man now he was then, only we know him better. GRANT having in the past, by great capacity, accomplished whatever he undertook, the mind is drawn at once to the conviction that above any other man he is suited for the Presidency at this important crisis in our affairs.

TAXING "EVERY SPECIES OF PROPERTY."

The Democratic press have laid particular stress upon the fourth plank of the Tammany platform. This plank, like the others of the platform, in every word and sentence was well weighed and deliberately inserted. The same cunning which made the platform declare the reconstruction acts "null and void," devised the demand that "*Equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value, including Government bonds, and other public securities*," should be enforced to the uttermost.

Let us weigh this proposition carefully, and ascertain its real meaning. The language is clear, unambiguous, explicit. If the reader will analyze it, he will perceive that that which is proclaimed to be the first and ostensible object of the Democracy, namely: taxation of Government bonds, is merely secondary. In fact, at first view, it would seem as though the words "including Government bonds" were an after-thought, since the addition of these words, and those which follow were not needed to complete the original proposition, namely: "*equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value.*"

Here we have the body of the proposition, divested of the tail, in which lurks the sting that the framers of the platform designed to be directed against the Republican party. Repellent as this is in itself, its virulence is mildness compared with the spirit which animates the body of the proposition, to-wit: "taxation of every species of property." If the reader will bear with us a moment, we will show him that the language here employed is none too strong.

A rigid compliance with the demands embraced in the proposition quoted will subject *every acre, every field, every workshop, every article of value in the country, every tool of the mechanic, every cow of the poor man to taxation.* By the present law all incomes less than a thousand dollars are exempted from taxation. This, we say, is wise and eminently proper. Carry out this proposition of "equal taxation of every species of property," and the poorest man in the land will be compelled to pay the same tax on his trifling earnings that the richest man, and most opulent corporation pay on theirs. We are now discussing the merits of the proposition without seeking the aid of Democratic spectacles. We are tenacious upon this point, the more so since we are assured that those who framed this article of Democratic faith, framed it deliberately and after mature reflection, and with the firm determination to enforce it if they are successful in the coming contest. It looks as though it were another device of WADE HAMPTON & Co. to punish every class in the North. Equivocations and explanations are alike useless. It is impossible to conceal or obscure the language. Carry out this proposition, and all the discriminations heretofore made by the General Government, and the various State Governments, for the relief of the farmers, the mechanics and laboring men, are overthrown. The poor man's bed will be taxed in the same proportion as the luxurious appointments of the rich man. The pine table, pewter spoons, and cradle of the poor man will then be placed on the same list with the piano, the richly appointed carriage and the plate of the rich man. Every mechanical invention; every implement of husbandry and art; every wheel that enters into the composition of machinery, however trifling, from a gun barrel to a grist mill, from a clock to a curry-comb, will be taxed alike. "Taxation of every species of property," includes the stony hillside, the swampy flats, and the unproductive pennyroyal ground. The rich corporations, such as Railways, Bridge and similar companies will then pay less taxes than they now pay, because poor people now taxed lightly will pay more, and those now exempt will go upon the list.

Need we pause to point out the effect this would produce on the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, and men in general of moderate means? If under the existing law they are slow to get on in the world, what will be the result when we carry out this boasted principle of "equal taxation?"

This is the fourth plank of the Democratic platform, but its character and scope need not surprise us, taken in connection with the fact that it was framed and placed there by those who inserted the declaration that all the reconstruction acts were null and void, and who afterwards boasted that *they got all they wanted*, and that in the election of their ticket "the South would win everything for which she fought."

TAXING EVERYTHING.

The land interest in this country is second to none. In apportioning taxes the National and State governments have scrupulously avoided imposing burdens upon the husbandmen of the country. As an instance of the manner in which the taxes are apportioned, let us compare the valuation of the real estate in Pennsylvania with the personal property. In 1860, the former was valued at $561,192,980; while the personal property was valued at $158,060,355. It will be seen from these figures that the real estate is valued about three times more than the personal. Under the present law, the former pays nothing directly to national taxation. It pays a small per centage on the net income. The tax of upwards of $1,300,000, which was levied by the State government on the above valuation of real estate was abolished in 1862. In relieving the real estate of this burdensome tax the State government did not lose that amount, but merely shifted the taxes from the farmers upon wealthy corporations.

Now, we presume there is not a farmer, a manufacturer or a merchant in the country who will deny the manifest justice of this apportionment, and the wisdom of encouraging, rather than discouraging, agriculture. Neither is there a farmer to be found in the State who will not testify that the abolishment of the State taxes relieved him of a burdensome tax.

With this experience before us, how will they relish the proposition contained in the Democratic platform, which demands "equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value?" How will the farmers of Allegheny county make a living—for it is not a question now of saving, but of living—how will they manage to live and pay five per cent. on the valuation of their farms? When the owner of a farm valued at $5,000, pays $250 taxes upon it, how much will he have left to keep up stock and fences? This is the question they must solve, should the Democratic party succeed.

WADE HAMPTON'S VICTORY.

The cunning which enabled an unscrupulous ancient to encompass thousands of acres with a single bull's hide, has been excelled in our own day by one of the foremost representatives of Southern chivalry. Hereafter let us hear no more of Yankee cunning and duplicity. When we desire an illustration of cunning and hypocrisy, which will serve either as a model or a warning to future generations, we will forbear all allusions to Trojan horses and bull hides; we will seek the model in a Southern clime. "I asked permission to insert *three words* in that platform," says WADE HAMPTON, and thereupon he proceeds complacently to inform us what he effected with those three words, which declare the Reconstruction laws "null and void," to wit. The exclusive power to control the Southern States, the overthrow of Congressional legislation, and the expulsion of "carpet-baggers" from the South. With these three words he revolutionizes the government, obliterates all past offenses committed by himself and others against the government, places the traitor upon an equal footing with the patriot, and secures a *moral* victory immeasurably greater than that which he and his brother traitors failed to accomplish in a resort to arms. Should he and his fellow traitors succeed in elevating BLAIR and SEYMOUR, (thus the names are now transposed in the South,) what inducement, what incentive will be held out hereafter to our citizens to defend the government?

THE FIRST BUSINESS ON HAND.

In his letter of acceptance General GRANT made this promise: "If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere." A promise of any kind made by General GRANT everybody knows is something to be relied on. He belongs to the order of men whose word is as good as their law. There is not a business man, a mechanic or laborer, but knows that what this country needs and must have, before there can be prosperous times again, is stability; what can never be, however, till we have "*Peace, quiet and protection everywhere.*" The words indicate the penetration of General GRANT. As we understand the public mind we hazard nothing in saying that, among business men in general, it is a settled conviction that the first business to be done is to get GRANT elected and in this way stability, without which business will not be worth doing. Never before has a political canvass taken on this look to anything like an equal extent. A gentleman whose experience and opportunities qualify him to judge, gives it as his opinion that should there not be another meeting held by the supporters of GRANT, or anything more done by politicians, the people—the business classes more especially—would finish up the campaign, and the result would be just the same. The strong look which the canvass wears at the present moment leaves no doubt that business men of all parties are preparing to go for GRANT in a body, in the conviction that his election is the first and most important business to be done.

TOOMBS GOING IT!

General ROBERT TOOMBS is still engaged in the agreeable pastime of firing the Southern heart. In his speech at Cedar Town, Polk county, Georgia, on the 25th ult., he told his hearers: "The Government of your choice has been overthrown, thousands of your fathers, husbands, brothers and sons have perished in its defense, your wives and daughters insulted, your land has been ravaged, your property destroyed, you have been stripped of the commonest rights of freemen, and subjected for years to an insolvent and brutal military despotism which has crowned its own infamy in the attempt to make your slaves your masters." Alluding to the Democratic platform he said:

> "It puts the seal of condemnation upon the principles and policy of the radicals and declares 'the Reconstruction acts of Congress,' so called, are usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void. These vital principles having been unanimously adopted, the Convention, with the same unanimity, nominated Seymour and Blair for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, whose eminent ability, integrity and fidelity to these principles furnish ample security that they will be honestly carried out, if the people of the United States have ratified these nominations by their votes."

After showing up Ex-Governor BROWN as a monster of depravity, Mr. TOOMBS concluded with the following peroration:

> "Some men have acted well in the drama of life, many died for the truth, many have laid down their lives without flinching on the gallows and the block for it; but none more have fallen in the imminent and deadly breach for the glory and safety of their native heather, but it was a Carthagenial woman more heroic than Cato, the great enemy of Carthage, who, after Hannibal had conquered and Carthage was reduced from three hundred thousand souls to fifty thousand, when the inner wall was battered down, after the inner wall was ruined, after the fires of the enemy were enveloping the last refuge of the besieged, after the men had despaired and raised the white flag, who reproached her husband for his cowardice, slew her children and leaped into the flames of her burning city. Men, imitate her courage."

In reading the above, it must strike the reader that Mr. TOOMBS is dreadfully disappointed at his inability to "call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill monument;" also that he is about the last man to die in battle, say nothing about the "last ditch."

THE GREAT TIDAL WAVE.

A citizen of Cincinnati writes concerning his observations in New York and Connecticut as follows:

> "The Republicans of this State (New York) feel greatly encouraged, and hope to carry it for Grant in November, and Democrats now refuse to bet on any large majority. I have met many Democrats who voted for McClellan who say they will vote for Grant, partly to prevent civil war and partly because they have faith in his fairness and equity. Frank Blair's letter and the speeches of Wade Hampton and other representative rebels, have thoroughly alarmed the thinking men of the Democratic party, and many thousands in this State will vote for Grant who do not call themselves Republicans.
>
> "Connecticut will undoubtedly be redeemed, and will vote for Grant in November. This prediction may surprise you, but I wish you to write it down for future reference. *It will be fulfilled, and by a handsome majority.*"

There is no mistake about it this time. Not since the days of Sumter have the people been so thoroughly aroused. The paralyzed rebel army challenged them to a second conflict, and the challenge has been accepted. Even at this stage of the canvass it is doubtful if SEYMOUR carries a single old free State. Those who supported the Government in the first struggle, with thousands of others who then gave the Democratic party a passive support, are now coming up as one man for GRANT, Peace and Prosperity. Maine to-day, like Vermont, will speak in no faltering voice. The result in that State will set the ball rolling on like an avalanche. Then even the timid will no longer doubt that Pennsylvania, in October and November both, will go Republican by majorities equal to those she gave in 1866. Ohio and all the Northwest are safe. The great tidal wave in politics, proceeding from perfectly natural causes, will sweep everything before it. The man who does not already realize this, can scarcely lay claim to ordinary intelligence.

TAKING THEIR REVENGE.

Since the consideration of the fourth demand of the Democratic platform has been "pushed upon public attention," the enormity manifested concerning its scope has given way to a feeling of indignation and alarm. Intelligent Democrats are now disposed to regard this apparently plausible proposition as an invention not unlike the Trojan Horse. This impression is heightened when the demand is taken in connection with the declaration that the reconstruction acts are "null and void," and the out-spoken sentiments of those who inserted it in the platform. The ulterior object of the authors is apparent. Having failed to accomplish their object by force, they now employ cunning. A rigid enforcement of the demand would be sweet revenge to the South, for it would cripple our energies. "Equal taxation on every species of property" would impose nineteen-twentieths of the taxes upon the North. Our vast manufacturing and mercantile establishments, our net-work of railways, in a word, our superior industry, would be taxed merely to gratify the revenge of those we have beaten in war.

Mr. PENDLETON, who is foremost among the advocates of the proposition, has said that the bonds should be subject to State and local taxation. In his hands, this power would be exerted to impair the credit of the Government. The proposition aims a blow at the very heart of the Government. But what else could we expect from a convention composed in part of men whose hands were dyed in the blood of those who battled for the preservation of the Government? To wreak their revenge upon the North by imposing taxes which could not fail to check our progress and industry; to render the honor of the nation a by-word, and to pave the way for repudiation surely would afford the disappointed rebels a sweet revenge. Such a proposition could only emanate from the heart and brain of an enemy to the country.

THAT a single laboring man in the North should be found joining hands with the Southern Democracy in the present canvass is not a little amazing. When the Southern Democrats expressly declare that they will compel the negroes to vote as *they* wish upon penalty of starvation; when the landholders of the South say to the men who till the ground, "Obey us, or perish," do they not exhibit a disposition to degrade labor, and to root out the principles upon which justice and equality are based? Give these men the opportunity, and how long would it be before their sentiments would govern the North? In what single respect, aim or motive do they evince a sympathy or fellow feeling with the mechanics of the North? Have they not all their lives reaped the benefits of the brains which, in the North instead of being decried, rears colossal fortunes, achieves fame, place and power? To what end, then, should an intelligent workingman in the North ally himself with an aristocracy which refuses to recognize him? If a Northern mechanic can be found, who is convinced in his own heart that slavery is right, that class legislation is founded upon correct principles, that man is consistent in indorsing the sentiments and actions of the Southern Democrats; but if he believes in progress, liberty, equality and justice, and still exerts his influence in behalf of the doctrines of Southern aristocrats, he is guilty of gross inconsistency.

MR. A. T. STEWART, of New York, a "bloated bondholder," should be thankful to the gentleman who framed the fourth demand in the Democratic platform. His income tax for 1865 amounted to a trifle more than the total amount paid by the people of ten States and four Territories. He paid $197,000 more than was paid by all the people of New Hampshire, $95,000 more than was paid by the people of Maine, and half as much more as was paid by the people of Michigan. Out of the thirty-six millions of people in the United States the statement of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year 1857 shows that but 240,134 returned incomes. Out of this number 63,085 returned incomes of $30, or less, and 42,947 under $50, leaving 134,102 to pay the bulk of $14,000,000. A rigid inforcement of the fourth demand of the Democratic Platform for the taxation of "every description of property" will "equalize" the tax in such a manner as to compel the poorest working man to contribute his share of taxes, thereby relieving the 134,102 wealthy individuals of a portion of their present burden. Let everybody and everything be taxed, by all means!

THE Democracy are exhausting all their ingenuity in their effort to demonstrate that the secondary proposition in the fourth plank of the Democratic platform should be regarded as the first, and *vice versa*. If that was the intention of those who framed the platform, they were very unfortunate in the choice of their language. Whoever reads it, however, will perceive at a glance that "Government bonds, and other public securities" were "included" as an after thought, after the question was discussed. The proceedings of the Convention which made the platform shows that "*equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value*," was simply the expression of a mutual understanding on the part of the members of the Convention. The trap they set for the bondholders having closed upon themselves, the more it is "pushed," the more uncomfortable their situation becomes, and the more frantic their efforts to escape.

THE Democrats claim that Hon. THOMAS MELLON, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, is working for the success of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and will vote that ticket. There is not a word of truth in this statement, as the Judge intends to vote with the Republicans, as heretofore, and is a supporter of GRANT and COLFAX. Some people imagine that because Judge MELLON entertains peculiar views on the question of "negro equality," he must support SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

GOV. OGLESBY, who has been stumping for some time in Indiana, gives it as his opinion that that State will give 15,000 Republican majority in October, and that Illinois will give 75,000 majority for GRANT and COLFAX. Senator FESSENDEN, in a private letter, expresses the belief that Maine on Monday next will give 15,000 Republican majority.

THE "Reaction" has reached Colorado and New Mexico, both of which Territories respond to Vermont, the former by electing a Republican to Congress by an increased majority and a Republican Legislature; the latter by choosing a Legislature that is two-thirds Republican. "It is the ball that's rolling on!"

THE Missouri *Republican* says that State is as safe for GRANT as Massachusetts, with a fair prospect of carrying every Congressional District. This is one of the States the Democrats pretend they will carry. From present appearances they will not carry a single old free State—not even Connecticut or New Jersey.

THE GREAT TIDAL WAVE.

A citizen of Cincinnati writes concerning his observations in New York and Connecticut as follows:

> "The Republicans of this State (New York) feel greatly encouraged, and hope to carry it for Grant in November, and Democrats now refuse to bet on any large majority. I have met many Democrats who voted for McClellan who say they will vote for Grant, partly to prevent civil war and partly because they have faith in his fairness and equity. Frank Blair's letter and the speeches of Wade Hampton and other representative rebels, have thoroughly alarmed the thinking men of the Democratic party, and many thousands in this State will vote for Grant who do not call themselves Republicans.
>
> "Connecticut will undoubtedly be redeemed, and will vote for Grant in November. This prediction may surprise you, but I wish you to write it down for future reference. *It will be fulfilled, and by a handsome majority.*"

There is no mistake about it this time. Not since the days of Sumter have the people been so thoroughly aroused. The paralyzed rebel army challenged them to a second conflict, and the challenge has been accepted. Even at this stage of the canvass it is doubtful if SEYMOUR carries a single old free State. Those who supported the Government in the first struggle, with thousands of others who then gave the Democratic party a passive support, are now coming up as one man for GRANT, Peace and Prosperity. Maine to-day, like Vermont, will speak in no faltering voice. The result in that State will set the ball rolling on like an avalanche. Then even the timid will no longer doubt that Pennsylvania, in October and November both, will go Republican by majorities equal to those she gave in 1866. Ohio and all the Northwest are safe. The great tidal wave in politics, proceeding from perfectly natural causes, will sweep everything before it. The man who does not already realize this, can scarcely lay claim to ordinary intelligence.

EXPULSION OF NEGROES FROM THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

A History of the Transaction—The Attitude of the Expelled Members.

Full details of the proceedings of the Georgia Legislature divests the action of that body, in expelling the negro members, of a strictly partisan character. A careful count of the vote shows that but twelve white Republican members sustained the claims of the colored members, while the remainder of the whites, Democrats, Republicans and Independents, voted for their expulsion without regard to party distinction. The action of the Republicans is attributed to the argument made by Chief Justice Brown, who assumed the ineligibility of the negroes, the speeches of the lawyers who, without reference to party, opposed the colored members, and the efforts of Brown, who warned the Convention not to confer the right to hold office, and argued that the Reconstruction acts did not require it.

When, at the commencement of the session, the question of the eligibility of certain members, arose, it was thought the Fourteenth Article of the Constitution of the United States would affect, was discussed, the Republicans, including the colored members, voted to admit them. All of the members who obtained their seats through the generous forbearance of the Republicans, Democrats, numbering one-hundred and thirty odd members, many of whom, it is asserted, had held office before and during the war, and had also served in the Confederate army. The moment these doubtful members were firm in their seats, they voted directly for the expulsion of the negroes. The manner in which the expulsion of the latter was effected is related by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune:*

> "The eligibility of F. H. Fyall, a sitting member, had been referred to the Committee on Privileges, a majority of whom were Republicans. By some hocus-pocus, the Democratic minority report was substituted for that of the majority, and Mr. Scott, Democrat, then reported that Mr. Fyall was not a citizen of Macon, and therefore, under the law of color, and should therefore not entitled to a seat. Another Democrat then offered a substitute declaring that no person ineligible to a seat in the Legislature under the Constitution of the State, *and Mr. Scott accepted the substitute.*"

When the question was finally determined affirmatively, as we have already stated, by carrying the Democratic plot, as the plot, and asserts that it was finally accomplished by the disaffection of several *weak-kneed* Republicans. Upon the other hand we are assured that the result was brought about by the unanimous agreement on the part of the white members, that the reconstruction acts do not confer the right to hold office. It is difficult to conceive the possibility of a plot where the majority permitted themselves to be misled by a minority. Many of the Republican members must have had the belief that if the reconstruction acts contemplate conferring office upon the negroes the language of the acts would be more explicit. They remind those who hold office by virtue of what when that was intended to confer the right on negroes to hold office in the District of Columbia, where Congress is omnipotent, it was found necessary to pass a special statute to that effect, in addition to the acts which declared them citizens. These views may receive from each State whose sympathies are with the Republican party.

The expelled members have published a protest, in which they state that they are the representatives of a race numbering "over 500,000 citizens and 90,000 legal electors of the State, who have been, from their birth, oppressed and protected the families of the whites when the latter were upon distant battle-fields in the service of the Confederate States," disclaim all intention to "attempt to obtain office or power by any violence, or *by any line of political excitement, produce civil strife*, and give notice that they will appeal to Congress to redress their grievances at the proper time. They also allude to the manner in which they permitted those who now oppress them to obtain seats, and when they had it in their power to prevent them.

This protest is signed by the twenty-five expelled members, and the twelve Republicans who voted in their favor.

Another Fast Freight Line.

It is stated that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is now doing the heaviest business it has ever done, the utmost capacity of the road being insufficient to supply the great demand for transportation both eastward and westward. They have had some time in use a fine new freight line, known as the National, will be put on next week, with the intention of running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh *in eighteen hours*, equal in time to the fastest passenger trains. Those who will run these fast freight trains, have had constructed a large number of first class cars, built with all the modern improvements, and intended especially to be run on the fastest time. It is conceded by the fastest lines of freight carriage in the world, and will be extended from Pittsburgh west to all the principal cities, including the Union Pacific Railroad to San Francisco. Tributary to other and the Pennsylvania company do to carry out successfully such an important enterprise as is referred to.

ANY doubts the public may have entertained concerning the statements by the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, are now dissipated by the letter of Forrest, who, after exonerating the writer from misrepresenting him intentionally, proceeds to correct some of the statements attributed to him. He says:

> "I said the Militia Bill would occasion no trouble unless they violated the law by carrying out the provisions of the Constitution. I said I would be a traitor to principle and to violence of law in shooting men down in cold blood, and I repeat it in this public declaration.
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> "I said it was reported, and I believed the report, that there are forty thousand Ku-Klux in Tennessee, and I believe to-day there are that number in the State. I meant to imply, when I said that the Ku-Klux recognize the Federal Government, that they would not molest it, but would support it by their votes and will obey them, *as I have been informed, in preference to the Democratic party*, at the coming presidential quarter.
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> "I did not say that any man's house was picketed. *I did not mean to convey the idea that I could make* [illegible] people, but that I could do it in five days, what, if they were organized.
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> "I said that General Grant was at Hot Springs and not at Washington. The statement made was false, but did not use the word 'lie.'
>
> "I did not make the assertion that there are half a million of Ku-Klux in the South; he merely qualifies the statement made by Mr. Woodward. If it is reported, and Forrest "*believes* there are forty thousand in Tennessee," it is scarcely worth his while to discuss the force of the statements published by Mr. Woodward.

His means of information will not be deemed very reliable by those who read the Southern journals, and who are familiar with the atrocious character of many of which were committed throughout the Southern States. If anything more were needed to convince the Northern people that the Ku-Klux are animated by the devilish disposition which delights in strife, blood and carnage, they can find it in the statement, in round figures, that doubtless claim the position of leader when a war of races is waged.

IT is evident that the negro in the South in some things is not far behind white men in general. Albert Pike, the magnificent rebel who has been compelled to leave the editorship of the Memphis *Appeal*, declares that he don't believe "that any large number of the negroes there are going to vote for Seymour and and Blair." He says they understand the question at issue, "the large mass of them stand immovable, sullen, stubborn and stupid, malignant and revengeful, under the Radical banner." But wherein, according to Pike, the negro is not far behind white men in general, is described as follows:

> "Some negroes are smart with duplicity, "what they" deem duplicity pretend to be Democrats, talk democratic doctrine as far as they understand it, collect all "the information they can from them, and give it to "at whom they laugh in their sleeve, and give private assurances to those of their own race and color that "are too thoroughly identified with Radicalism to be able to join them openly, that they will vote for them at the election morning comes they will be found voting all right. We could multiply instances of this sort, on the part of the Conservatives, of chicanery and ambidexterity between them and negroes; but if "we, the white Conservatives, cannot cope with "the black African in cunning, reticence and deceit."

Pike don't regard "the nigger" a fool by a good deal.

SOME weeks ago it was stated that there were organized bands of Ku-Klux in the North as well as in the South, and certain Independent Democratic journals pretended to be virtuously indignant at the statement. As this is a secret organization and its operations are conducted with the greatest caution, it would be difficult a matter to get at the truth of the statement, but if acts are worth anything we may be satisfied such a society does exist. To enumerate all the acts of violence and threats made against the Republicans in the mid-dle and neighboring States would take more time and space than we can afford. But a case in point has recently happened in Greene county, Pa. An unoffending citizen and staunch Republican, Mr. Adam Brown, who had just risen from a sick bed, was attacked by two brothers, Job and Elijah South of the Conservative-Democratic stripe. Mr. Brown was so badly injured that his life is despaired of, and all for the reason that he is a Union Republican. Judging from the names, these deeds must belong to the family of Enoch, who used to supply President Buchanan's wine cellar with "old Monongahela." If so, their Democracy will not be disputed.

LETTERS from perfectly reliable and intelligent sources in the south leave no doubt that the Union people there, as a general thing, are in great peril, and that the old rebel army is virtually in the field again. The proof is indisputable that no Union man could live in the South if Seymour and Blair are elected. Another letter gives a glimpse of the state of things in that quarter, as follows:

> I have abundant opportunity for knowing that hatred of loyalty, and veneration for the "lost cause," are still the paramount elements of the minds of the population, men as well as women. One hears it on the cars, on the streets of the cities and villages, and at country cross-roads. It is heard to their children in schools, and specially inculcated at Sunday schools, and even in the Sabbath. "Carpet-baggers," "scalawags" and "scoundrels" have become household words, as applied to Northern men of Republican faith.

The writer of the above says that the Vermont election had a depressing effect on the Ku Klux Democracy. It is related that a leading Democrat, just returned from New York, is advising his party "not to throw away their money in bets or useless campaign flummery; that the die was cast, and that General Grant was as surely elected President as though the election had been held."

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Herald* says the negroes are going for Seymour and Blair in Louisiana, and for rather novel reasons. The writer says they have got no faith in their heads: First, that the Radicals promised each of them forty acres of land and a mule, and that somehow these promises have always ended in taking up a little subscription of four bits, just to help along the good cause. Secondly, that the land and mules are not forthcoming, and that they have to look to their old masters for food and work, and that a Radical nigger don't stand half as good a chance of getting employment and assistance as one who belongs to the Democratic clubs.

THE Chinese Embassy have left the country without visiting Chicago, whereat that point of Peking threatens to cut off its trade with China entirely, and run the Pacific Railroad somewhere else. The inhabitants of the city expect to be pardoned. It was a blunder—"nay, worse, a crime," to slight Chicago thus.

THE St. Paul Chamber of Commerce solicits donations for the relief of the Northern Red River settlers. Not a bushel of grain has been harvested this year, and the action for the relief of 15,000 people must be immediate. Contributions can be sent to the First National Bank, St. Paul.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

VETERANS TO THE FRONT.

SOLDIERS and SAILORS IN COUNCIL.

GRANT VETERAN PHALANX.

GENERAL SWEITZER IN COMMAND.

Stirring Speeches of Generals J. B. Sweitzer, John F. Hartranft and Adam E. King.

City Hall Ablaze with Enthusiasm.

The Convention of Soldiers and Sailors of Allegheny county, pursuant to a call signed by a large number of honorably discharged soldiers, of both political parties, met at City Hall Thursday night, for the purpose of adopting some plan whereby concert of action could be had in securing the election of General Grant. The hall was thrown open to the public at seven o'clock, when a large number of soldiers and citizens soon gathered in and took seats.

It was half-past seven o'clock when the delegations began to arrive. The first in order was the delegation of "Boys in Blue" from the Seventh and Eighth wards, which was soon followed by the Second Ward Grant Club, in uniform and with torches. Other delegations of "Boys in Blue" came in one after another, and at eight o'clock the hall was filled with soldiers and sailors.

Major J. B. Morrison moved that the Convention come to order by appointing Major J. F. Denniston temporary Chairman. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Major Denniston, on taking the chair, made a few remarks, thanking his comrades for the honor conferred, and then gave a brief history of the origin of the Convention.

Col. Blakely was then chosen as temporary Secretary.

Capt. Wilson then moved the appointment of a committee of nine on Permanent Organization, as follows: John R. Wilson, Chairman; George G. Walker, D. C. DeZouche, S. W. Thompson, Richard Everson, Frank W. Weyman, Daniel Linderman, Foster Alward, John G. McConnell.

Major Denniston then introduced Major General John F. Hartranft, our candidate for Auditor General, who was hailed with vociferous applause, and responded as follows:

SPEECH OF GENERAL HARTRANFT.

COMRADES—Soldiers and Sailors—I am a native and, and moreover, have very little experience in public speaking, and it is doubtful whether I can make a speech that will be worth your attention. If you will understand, and appreciate my feelings in responding, I will